

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### The Way Ahead

WITH the cease-fire agreement completed at Geneva the world will now be looking hopefully towards an era of peace in the Far East even though the prospects are somewhat clouded by the dangerous tensions still existing in Korea and the fighting in Malaya. Formosa and Communist China continue to glare across the sea at each other. The Indo-China cease-fire itself poses many problems which may arise to complicate the scene but if they are discussed sensibly and in the same spirit of goodwill which prevailed at Geneva, it is possible to believe that a period of peaceful co-existence will follow. It is a period, too, in which Mr. Chou En-lai's five principles for the preservation of friendly relations with Asian neighbours will be given a thorough testing. Geneva was a triumph for diplomacy. All four Foreign Ministers—Mr. Eden, Mr. Mendes-France, Mr. Molotov, and Mr. Chou—made their contributions to its success, but if a partisan eye is inclined to give more credit to the untiring efforts of the two Western ministers, this in no way belittles the work of the two Communist ministers.

THE partition of Vietnam was inevitable. The only alternative to sacrificing Hanoi and Haiphong to the Communists at Geneva would have been a continued strong military defence of this area and a prolongation of the war which neither the French nor the Vietnamese would have tolerated indefinitely. The decision to hold all Vietnam elections in two years' time will mean that the new Vietnam Government will have to work hard to gain political support from the mass of the people. The chances of a Vietnamese success are slight but much will depend on the amount of independence given to the state by the French in the next two years. Inevitably there will be many criticisms of France for deserting its former colony to the Communists. But short of a protracted war which might also involve the military defeat of Laos and Cambodia, the sacrifice of a large area of Vietnam to the Ho Chi-minh rebels was a foregone conclusion as long ago as in 1950 when the complex of the Indo-China war began to change drastically for the French Union forces.

EVEN now only a day after the completion of the Geneva conference, Hong-kong will be wondering what will be the next step towards easing Far East tensions. Communist China's decision to send a Charge d'Affaires to London and Mr. Chou En-lai's encouraging statement on Sino-British relations over the B.B.C. have raised hopes that the embargo on the export of strategic goods will soon be relaxed. This, however, cannot be expected for many months and there will probably be no substantial relaxation of the embargo until Communist China is admitted into the U.N. This may be expected sometime next year if China gives proof that it intends to live in peace and harmony with its neighbours. If this stage is reached without any new tensions developing, the Far East may well contemplate a period of peaceful co-existence with some prosperity. But at the same time it would be wise for Britain to make sure there is no repetition of aggression and she should join with America in inviting those Southeast Asian nations still apprehensive of the situation to enter a defence alliance backed by the Western powers. Such an alliance has been a great deterrent to aggression in Europe. It can be of similar value in the Far East.

# Vietnam Foreign Minister Tenders His Resignation

## Ely's Order To His Troops

### 'Accept In A Spirit Of Discipline'

Paris, July 22. The French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, General Paul Ely, today announced to his troops that a cease-fire had been concluded and called on them to accept peace "in a spirit of discipline."

"A cease-fire has been signed in Geneva," he said in an order of the day to the French Expeditionary Corps. "It will come into force within a few days. You were ready to continue the war for the flag and for the defence of the Allied countries to which France has linked her fate. You will welcome peace in a spirit of discipline."

In a separate order of the day to the Vietnamese army, General Ely said: "Knowing your pride, I can understand your anguish that you cannot share with all your countrymen the joy of peace. The independence of your country for which you have fought is now guaranteed by the principal nations of the world," General Ely said.

## HOLD YOUR POSITIONS

General Rene Cogny, tough paratrooper Commander of Northern Indo-China, called on his troops tonight to "retain their usual vigilance, hold their positions and react with their accustomed vigour to the enemy's advances."

In an order of the day announcing the cease-fire agreement, General Cogny said: "Once hostilities have officially stopped, you will be called upon to carry out a regrouping operation which will take your units to other territories. You will leave the battlefield, where you have distinguished yourselves up to the last day of the fighting, with your heads high."

French Union and Vietnamese Communist officers studying methods of carrying out the cease-fire met yesterday in a "favourable atmosphere," the Communist New China news agency said.

A Vietnamese liaison officer informed his counterpart on the French side about the delivery of French wounded or sick prisoners at Vietri, the agency added.

## Vietminh Make Final Attack

Hanoi, July 21. Two Communist battalions launched a final desperate attack today against a French post south of the Tourane area where the Annam coast just before the cease-fire agreement awarded the area to free Vietnam. It was probably the last battle of the war.

Jumping off at midnight local time, 1,600 Communists surged against the post of Chu Bui, 12 miles south of Tourane and well below the partition line along the Bon Hai River near the 16th Parallel. For five hours waves of Vietminh troops attacked French defence lines. They slashed their way through barbed wire to lock in hand-to-hand combat, the French High Command said. French fighter-bombers roared down, strafing and bombing the on-rushing Vietminh, and at 4 a.m. French infantry reserves arrived on the scene. An hour later, just before dawn, the Reds, beaten back again and again, withdrew into the steep mountains of the Annamese coastal chain. Losses on both sides were "heavy," the High Command said.—United Press.

## I FAILED IN MY TASK AT GENEVA

Geneva, July 21.

The Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr. Tran Van Do, has sent his resignation to his Prime Minister, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem, he announced tonight.

Mr. Do said: "I have failed in the mission which my Prime Minister gave me. This mission was to obtain a cease-fire without partition or at least, in the case of partition, the demilitarisation with international control of the Catholic areas of north Vietnam."

"What happened is not my fault, but my aim was not achieved. I shall soon go back to Vietnam," he added.

Mr. Do has asked for another post in the service of his country.

He said the only positive thing he could return to his country with was a written declaration from the French Premier, M. Mendes-France, pledging complete independence to Vietnam.

Mr. Do is a doctor from Hanoi, the biggest town of North Vietnam which has been passed to the control of the Communist Vietminh under the Geneva agreement signed here at dawn today (Wednesday).

Four of the nine ministers in Mr. Diem's Cabinet are North Vietnamese.—Reuter.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, said on his return to London today that the Geneva agreement represented a very important step forward and, in practice, the terms of the agreement were worked out "in the same spirit as the final negotiations were carried through, then the conference should have made its contribution to the peace of the world."

Mr. Eden told pressmen on his arrival that the "two-fold task" the Geneva Conference had to fulfil was crowned with success. Of this double task, he said, "the first part was to try to achieve a settlement of this long and hideous war in Indo-China and the second was to try by that settlement to avert the danger of a wider conflict."

Mr. Eden said his next move would be to catch up on the hours of sleep he lost at Geneva. He added he would not see the Premier, Sir Winston Churchill, until tomorrow.

Sir Winston Churchill sent a message to Mr. Eden, congratulating him on the results of the Geneva conference. The Prime Minister's message, sent to Mr. Eden in Geneva, said: "I send you my sincere congratulations and those of your colleagues on the success which has at length rewarded your patient, persevering skill at Geneva."

## COMMUNISTS THROW BIG PARTY

Geneva, July 21. The Russians, aglow with truce hospitality, rolled out a lavish array of delicacies and drinks tonight at a marathon celebration to mark the end of the Geneva conference.

More than 500 newsmen of 49 nationalities were invited to sample Russia's choicest offerings at the lakeside Hotel Metropole. A Soviet press spokesman said it would last as long as the guests did. Long tables laden with caviar, Polish ham, smoked salmon, Hungarian salami, sardines, sour cream, Chinese sweetmeats, strawberries, bananas, pickled walnuts and Russian and Chinese caviars. Barmen dispensed streams of Crimean champagne, vodka, sparkling burgundy, Chinese rice brandy, Chinese "port," Chinese "sherry," and—if you ask for it—orange juice. A Moscow representative introduced himself as "Popoff" circulated the guests warning that it is considered bad luck in Russia to set down a glass unemptied.—United Press.

Mr. Do lodged a series of protests against the Indo-China peace settlement at the last session of the Indo-China conference here.

He declared that Vietnam reserved its "liberty of action to safeguard the sacred rights of the Vietnamese people for political unity, national independence and freedom."

He protested "solemnly" against the "hasty" conclusion of the cease-fire agreement by the representative of the French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China. The French Commander had under his command Vietnamese troops, and his authority over them was delegated by Bao Dai, head of the Vietnamese State.

He further protested that the French High Command had taken upon itself the right to decide on the date of national elections "without consulting the Vietnamese." "However, the Vietnamese Government and Administration will not oppose the execution of the agreement," he added.

## How Far From Geneva To Munich?

London, July 21. Conservative Sir Herbert Williams asked in the House of Commons today if House leader Harry Crookshank could tell members "how far Geneva was from Munich."

There was no reply. In Washington Senator William Knowland, Republican leader in the Senate, described the Indo-China settlement today as "one of the greatest victories for the Communists in a decade."

Senator Mike Mansfield (Democrat), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the splitting of Vietnam "a loss and defeat which will bring only temporary peace to Indo-China."

"Anyone who thinks this truce will bring stability to Indo-China, except on a temporary basis, is mistaken," Mr. Mansfield said.—Reuter and United Press.

## What Asia Thought Of Geneva

Tokyo, July 21. Asian capitals today showed varied reactions to the Indo-China armistice, but the majority believed the Geneva agreement would not halt the tide of Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

Out of eight Asian capitals polled, only one, Djakarta, expressed optimism that the Indo-China truce would be the chance for lasting Southeast Asian peace.

Taipei, Manila and Seoul were strongly opposed to the truce. Rangoon was neutral. Tokyo voiced guarded approval. Singapore gave neutral reaction, while in Hongkong opinion depended on which side of the ideological fence newspapers were sitting.

A highly qualified observer in Burma predicted his nation's course with these words: "Burma now regards ultimate conquest by Red China as an inevitability that can only be delayed by not irritating the giant conqueror. Any part in a Southeast Asia pact aimed at Red China would be considered by Burma as a possibly fatal irritant. Burma will remain neutral, knowing she would be defended by the West if China resorted to outright aggression."

## THREE REACTIONS

From other capitals came these reactions:—Foreign Minister George Yeh said that with Geneva the Communists "now have achieved another milestone in their plan of world conquest." He said a partitioned Vietnam will give the Communists "a sanctuary to prepare for further armed aggression."

Djakarta—There was no official comment but unofficially most authorities said the truce bettered the chances for a lasting Asian peace and made Indonesia's policy of neutrality more secure.

## Angry Bees Sting Woman To Death

Ploetzmaritzburg, South Africa, July 21. Thousands of angry bees attacked and killed Miss B. M. Cockburn, aged 59, of Claridge near Ploetzmaritzburg when she alighted in her garden and knocked over a hive. Her body lay next to the hive for more than four hours while the swarms kept returning. A day—China Mail Special.

## Gloom In Cairo Over Suez Talks

Cairo, July 21.

An atmosphere of relative gloom prevailed in Egyptian official quarters today in contrast to earlier optimism as reports circulated that the 11-day old Anglo-Egyptian talks on the Suez Canal problem had met new difficulties.

There was anxiety in official quarters over what was described as British delay in answering promptly and fully Egyptian counter-proposals on the points at issue, such as the length of availability of British bases and the time required for troop withdrawal.

A Government source said: "The Egyptian negotiators were disappointed over last Monday's meeting because the British side merely elaborated on its proposal instead of giving a constructive reply to Egypt's suggestions."

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, continuing his role of "honest broker," stepped in again yesterday when the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmud Fawzi, summoned him to explain the situation and to see what Washington could do to straighten out the difficulties.

## NEW INSTRUCTIONS

Mr. Caffery talked with the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, last night.

Sir Ralph was scheduled to meet Mahmud Fawzi today, possibly with new instructions from London.

Well-informed British sources here said they did not share the Egyptian pessimism. They considered it a natural consequence of earlier over-optimism. "People here planned high hopes on an early successful conclusion of the talks, not realising that this is a complicated question which needs time and patience," the source said.—Reuter.

## France's EDC Dilemma Persists

Paris, July 21. The attempt to reconcile adversaries and advocates of the European Army has failed completely, high French sources disclosed tonight. They predicted Premier Pierre Mendes-France, having won his Indo-China gamble, will force the National Assembly to give a final yes or no on the controversial treaty within one month.

Only a new Soviet attempt to call a new conference on European security or a sudden reversal of the anti-Army adherents may postpone a showdown as crucial to France as the just-completed Geneva conference, sources said.

The well-publicised "confrontation" between the "pros" and "antis" whom M. Mendes-France included in his Cabinet has failed to produce a single positive idea, the sources said.

The anti-EDC faction's representative, Minister of National Defence General Pierre Koenig, has remained obdurate in his opposition. In his talks with the representatives of the "pros," Commerce Minister Maurice Bourges-Maunory. For all practical purposes, the talks between the two have broken off, because General Koenig has not offered a single alternative to the EDC. "What he took office," M. Mendes-France said that if the attempt at reconciliation failed, "the government will assume its responsibilities" and seek a vote by August 20. It is felt that the Premier went through the "confrontation" exercise to demonstrate to public opinion that the failure of a "middle-way" was not realistic.—United Press.

## The Danube Covers Vienna Streets



Flood waters covered the outer streets of Vienna when the Danube level in the capital reached 24ft and was still rising. Many factories on the west bank were isolated and the whole of the harbour installations was flooded.—London Express Photo.

## Big Search For Chinese Ship-jumpers In U.S.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 21.

An intensive search was underway here by Federal, State and local authorities for seven Chinese crew members of a British ship who apparently jumped overboard last night into the Mississippi River.

The British Naval auxiliary ship, Pioneer, a fleet oiler, was anchored in mid-stream awaiting a berth at the docks of an oil refinery.

Immigration authorities joined with the sheriff's deputies from both banks of the river, city and state police in searching for the seven men, who are believed to have gone overboard with life preservers. Three planes from the sheriff's flying squadron were pressed into service to aid in the search of the river banks.

NO THEFTS  
Seven preservers were missing from the ship, the sheriff's office said, and one deputy speculated that "they're probably hiding out along the river somewhere and plan to steal a small boat." So far, he added, no boat thefts have been reported.

Except for officers, the entire crew of 35 of the British ship, were Chinese, and other crew members were being questioned about the escape. Details of the ship-jumping itself were not available.—United Press.

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THE SENSATIONAL ITALIAN FILM OF THE YEAR!  
"TWIN'S TROUBLE" with English Dialogue  
SEE SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

## Police Wage War

## But Istanbul Taxi-Drivers Are Winning

Istanbul, July 21.

A little war is being waged in Istanbul between taxi-drivers and police.

The drivers say that they are being persecuted.

The police say that many drivers are flouting regulations and fleeing passengers on a large scale.

Istanbul is a city of taxis. There are trams and buses, and a small underground, known as "the tunnel" linking the Galata district, on the Golden Horn, with the fashionable shopping quarter of Beyoglu. But these are inadequate to deal with the flow of passengers.

The gap is bridged by a huge fleet of taxis, mostly big American cars.

These start their careers as orthodox taxis, and end when their glossy paint wears off and their engines begin to labour as "dönüş" the communal taxis which are the city's most popular form of semi-public transport.

The general public is taking a great interest in the taxi-versus-police battle. But the police complain that taxi

passengers are not co-operating as they should by reporting abuses.

## POLICE CLAIMS

The police, supported in their accusations by most of the Istanbul press, claim that taxi-drivers:

1. Hang about railway stations and ferry-boat landings for hours, waiting for tourists or "country-cousins" with a long way to go, and then over-charge their passengers grossly, often by more than 50 per cent.

2. Refuse to take passengers who do not look "profitable" enough, or who ask for inconvenient destinations. The drivers all work together, so that a passenger refused by one driver cannot get another cab to take him.

3. Do not switch on the taxi-meter, claiming that it is broken if asked about it.

4. Hide away the notices issued by the police to be prominently displayed in all taxis and giving the police telephone numbers which a passenger can call if he feels that he has been cheated.

## APPEAL TO PUBLIC

The police recently appealed to the public to insist before taking a cab, that the driver tells his meter, and to pay only the amount shown.

Succinct comment on this came in the form of a newspaper cartoon in three episodes.

Episode 1. Passenger looks narrowly at meter. Episode 2. Passenger pays exact amount shown. Episode 3. Driver's fist knocks passenger into gutter.

Taxi-meters or no, there is, in effect, a minimum charge of £2.50 (about 3/6d) for any drive in Istanbul. To pay less involves arm-waving, exchange of abuse, threats, and, possibly, an appeal to the police—and most passengers just will not take the trouble.

## SHOULD HAGGLE

Foreigners, especially tourists, and newly-rich peasants visiting the big city are fleeced unmercifully. One Istanbul newspaper seriously suggested that the city authorities should issue a guide to taxi fares between principal points, and that a would-be passenger should haggle with taxi-drivers on the basis of this chart before getting into a cab.

The "dönüş" give over-worked traffic police still another headache. These cabs take at least five passengers, each paying a share of the fare. There are authorised dönmüş stops, but in fact these "prowl" picking up passengers wherever they can until they are full, and often blocking a whole streetful of traffic in the process.

## SET TRAPS

To check these multiple abuses, police set traps on main thoroughfares from time to time. But the resourceful taxi-drivers have a very efficient "jungle telegraph" which warns them where the traps are, and all taxis avoid the road in question until they get the "all clear" signal.

Traps manned by plain-clothes police had more success for a time, but drivers soon got to know most of the plain clothes men by sight and the warning system went into operation again.

The only consolation for Istanbul residents is that the city is becoming so congested that for short journeys, it is almost always quicker to walk.

—China Mail Special.

## SPECIALIST GIVES EVIDENCE

Lewes, Sussex, July 21.

A mental specialist told the Assize Court here today that William Sanchez de Pina Hepper, 62-year-old artist accused of murdering an 11-year-old girl last February, left the child, dead or alive, "as you would leave an article of furniture — a chair or table."

Hepper has pleaded not guilty to murdering Margaret Rose Louis Spevick, whose body was found on February 7 in a flat at Hove which he rented.

The specialist, Dr. Alexander Wilson Watt, of Hove, was one of four medical witnesses called by the defence today. He said he thought Hepper started having paranoia since the beginning of his marriage 32 years ago.

In his opinion from 3 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. on Friday morning, February 5, Hepper was a prey to delusions.

Yesterday Hepper's counsel put what he called a defence with "two fangs."

He said, firstly, Hepper did not commit the murder, and in any event he was mad at the time, and probably now in the eyes of the law.

Hepper's own story, told from the box, was that he went off to Spain to see his dying brother and left the girl with money and the key to his room after arranging for her to be put to bed in another room. —Reuter.

## Socialism Faces A Stocktaking

London, July 21.

Mr Henry Felling, an Oxford don who has studied the subject closely, says that British socialism is at present facing a "stocktaking."

In "The Challenge of Socialism", a collection of texts spanning close on 200 years, Mr Felling says in an introduction:

"The differences of opinion inside the Labour movement, while not always differences of principle, are yet symptomatic of the need for readjustment to the fresh problems created by recent successes and failures."

In particular, he notes that the disappointment of the post-war world situation "have been felt severely by Socialists, partly because they expected to be able to find a basis of co-operation with the Soviet regime, and partly because they hoped for a wider success of their own democratic Socialist creed in other countries."

The troubles of the last few years, Mr Felling added, have shown "that international friction cannot be regarded as primarily due to the economic rivalries of capitalist states."

The well chosen examples of British socialist thought run from William Godwin, and Tom Paine to the speeches and writings of Bevan, Attlee, and Crossman today. The book is published by A. and C. Black at 10, Bedford Square, London.

## Dutch Visitor



Princess Irene of the Netherlands shown on arrival at Northolt Airport. She flew to England with her mother, Queen Juliana, to perform the opening ceremony at the new Dutch Church in Austin Friars. — (Central Press Photo).

## RETURN OF THE KURILES

## Vyshinsky's Curt 'No Comment' To Jap Delegation

Moscow, July 21.

A curt "no comment" was Mr Andrei Vyshinsky's reply to a Japanese question about the return of the Kurile Islands here today.

Mr Naomi Nishimura, leader of the group of visiting Japanese Diet members, was told, however, that the Soviet Union desired normal relations to be restored as soon as possible.

"The Soviet Union will make every effort to establish diplomatic relations with Japan on a basis of mutual independence, freedom and benefit," said Mr Vyshinsky.

Mr Vyshinsky also told the group that Russia wanted to develop trade with Japan on suitable conditions.

The Japanese group said Mr Vyshinsky said all Japanese prisoners, with the exception of war criminals, had already been repatriated. The question of further releases or reduction of sentences was being studied and Mr Vyshinsky believed it "would be favourably solved."

The Japanese visited Mr Vyshinsky at their own request. It is believed to be the first time Japanese public figures have been received by a prominent member of the Soviet Government since the war.

Mr Vyshinsky is in charge of the Foreign Ministry during Mr Molotov's absence at Geneva. Mr Nishimura said Mr Vyshinsky told them the Soviet Government would investigate their complaint that the 59 Japanese fishing vessels and 181 crew members have been arrested at intervals since 1947.

Mr Nishimura said the group were on an unofficial visit and were not representing the Japanese Government. They raised on diplomatic relations, trade and cultural development, prisoners of war and fishing problems. Mr Nishimura said the group told Mr Vyshinsky that the Japanese Government wanted a peace change and at least the improvement of existing relations if formal diplomatic relations could not be established.

Mr Nishimura said Mr Vyshinsky's replies were "mainly in general terms," but the talks were cordial. —Reuter.

## The Rent Was Too High

Tokyo, July 21.

The Japanese Finance Ministry is cutting costs with a vengeance.

It turned down a Foreign Office request for a grant to rent a building in Rome as a Japanese cultural centre. The building was offered by the Italian Government at the legal minimum rate for national property.

The sum that the Finance Ministry would not approve "in line with the Government's retrenchment policy" was 100 lira—in Japan 50 yen (one shilling sterling). —China Mail Special.

## BRACELETS HAVE 'MEDICINAL' QUALITIES!

Tokyo, July 21.

The bracelet business is booming in Tokyo. Bracelets made of platinum, gold and silver are selling as fast as the makers can turn them out.

But bracelets are not being bought for decorative purposes but for their "medicinal" qualities. The makers claim that they will cure anything from headaches to blood pressure.

Best sellers are silver bracelets which are said to be "good conductors of electricity which they absorb from the air."

## QUEEN'S &amp; ALHAMBRA

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NEW HIGH FOR  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
EXPORTS

Edinburgh, July 21. Scotch Whisky exports for the first six months of this year were the highest ever recorded, a spokesman of the industry announced here today.

They totalled 6,054,178 proof gallons and earned £10,062,305—increases of 535,563 gallons and £1,030,131 over the same period last year.

The United States remained the largest single market, buying 3,364,740 gallons for £2,854,721—an increase of some 60,000 gallons—China Mail Special.

INTERNATIONAL  
AIRPORTGatwick Site  
Backed By  
Report

London, July 22. A Government plan to spend £10 million on developing a 1,000-acre site at Gatwick, 30 miles south of London, as an international airport has been backed in the report of a public inquiry here.

The inquiry, held in March and April, considered public objections to the new airport which would spoil local amenities, ruin farmland and be a potential danger to life in a residential area.

Sir Colin Campbell, Chairman of the inquiry, said in his report two days ago he considered the Ministry of Civil Aviation had established its claim that the site was "suitable" for its purposes.

He called, however, for the provision in the building and the use of the airport for everything possible to minimise noise.

Sir Colin Campbell also suggested in his report to Mr Harold Macmillan, Minister of Housing, that the whole of the boundary land to be acquired compulsorily should be reviewed and amended as might be found desirable.

He criticised the degree of consultation with local authorities and expressed the hope that "in future the Ministry will seek the views and enlist the support of local authorities much earlier than they did in connection with Gatwick."

VIETNAM POLICE  
MILITARISED

Hanoi, July 21. The Vietnam police have been militarised and placed under the control of the army, beginning today, it was announced here.

The Hanoi night patrol, composed formerly of Vietnam police only, will now be composed of Franco-Vietnam units. The curfew at midnight remains in force.—France-Press.

POWERFUL FRENCH ARMY  
STANDING BY  
TO PROTECT HANOI

Paris, July 21.

About 150,000 French Union troops with powerful armoured support are standing by in Hanoi to protect French lives and property. But the 400,000 Vietnamese inhabitants of Indo-China's second city appear to be indifferent to the Geneva truce agreement to hand over the region to the Vietminh Communists, according to reports reaching here.

Hanoi, once the bustling capital of northern Indo-China, is already a "ghost" city awaiting the entry of the Vietminh columns.

There is widespread speculation as to how soon the French army will have to leave Hanoi for Haiphong, which is to remain in French hands for 10 more months.

In the first official Vietnamese reaction to the truce agreement, the army Chief-of-Staff, General Nguyen Van Hinh, asserted that "the ceasefire is not peace."

"The enemy will profit from the peace which will put us under the Communist yoke," General Van Hinh said in an order of the day to his troops. "BE VIGILANT!"

"Let us be more vigilant than ever and prepare our own peace of honour and true freedom. We

did not want partition and we know that peace will not return to our hearts until our country has been united again," the General said.

French staff officers are putting the final touches to their long prepared evacuation plan. They estimate that of the 150,000 French Union forces in northern Indo-China, 30,000 Vietnamese auxiliaries will prefer to remain on their home ground and await the entry of the Vietminh.

French officers believe that they will also be evacuating about 100,000 Vietnamese civilians.

A considerable quantity of French equipment has already been moved to Haiphong.

## DISTANT GUNFIRE

Distant gunfire could still be heard in Hanoi today and squadrons of the French air force were roaring over the city on their last missions of the seven-year war.

The last French businessmen to remain in Hanoi are wondering whether they can remain in the city after the Communist occupation.

French businessmen had hoped until the last moment that Haiphong would become a free port and a gateway for French exports into China.

The fate of the French industrial installations in northern Indo-China is still completely uncertain.

French army radio cars at key points in Hanoi tonight will signal immediately any sign of disturbances and French army units and Vietnamese police—now under military control—are patrolling the city.

Officials here believed that evacuation of the remaining 8,000 French residents from the city would start with 840 women and children within about a week, but it was not known how much longer French troops would remain in Hanoi.—Reuter.

Ear Rings  
For Dog

Auckland, July 21. A woman walked into an Auckland gift shop and asked for a good pair of oxidised ear rings. After careful deliberation she decided on a large expensive pair with the remark: "He'll like these."

"He?" asked the assistant. "Oh, yes. They are for my dog. His ears stick up so."—China Mail Special.

London, July 21. A total of 38 people were killed, 650 seriously injured and 3,322 slightly injured in road accidents last month in the London area.—China Mail Special.

Canadian Culture  
'Americanised,'  
Say The Soviets

Moscow, July 21.

The leader of a Soviet cultural delegation which visited Canada last spring has accused Canadian officials and newspapers of organising a "conspiracy of silence" about the visit.

In the main article on a whole page devoted to photographs and articles on their trip in the newspaper, "Soviet Culture," the leader, A. Solodovnikov, accused local officials of trying to "prevent the lease of premises for the organisation of concerts."

This "obstruction," as well as the "conspiracy," was planned before the visit because the Canadian public and the representatives of Soviet art would destroy the "iron curtain of lies, slander and demagogic wailing" set up by the bourgeois press," he declared.

But, he added, with the success of the performances and public goodwill towards the Soviet artists, the press gradually changed its tone. Solodovnikov said that the delegation "opened the eyes

of many Canadians and made them change their view of Soviet life."

In another article, Elizaveta Chavdar, a well-known Soviet singer, criticised the "Americanisation" of Canadian culture, particularly in music and film.

She said that she found it difficult to record her impressions of a Hollywood film in which "naked women, enemy men, pistols, knives and faces distorted with passion" flashed across the screen.—China Mail Special.

PAY IS TOO  
LOW FOR  
NURSES

London, July 21.

There is a serious shortage of health visitors — the doctors' right-hand women — in the National Health Service.

They are key-women in the scheme, and are State-registered nurses with four-and-a-half-years' special training, but their starting salary is only £420 a year.

For this the authorities expect a woman skilled in human relationships, a specialist in child health and development, in the care of mothers, of the aged and handicapped and experienced in mental welfare.

## UNDERPAID

"She is now an accepted and welcome person in the home, with a unique place in the lives of the people," said the Royal College of Nursing in a memorandum to the Ministry of Health.

The Royal College points out that her £420 compares with the £520 paid to the organiser of home help and the £500 paid to the welfare officer, neither of whom requires any recognised training or qualification.

She is worse paid than the children's visitor with only one or two years' training, or the mental health worker, both of whose duties are compassed by her training.

## EMPTY PLACES

In her training, with her general qualifications as a nurse, she has to acquire experience of communicable disease, tuberculosis treatment, psychiatry, midwifery, home nursing and the specialised care of the aged.

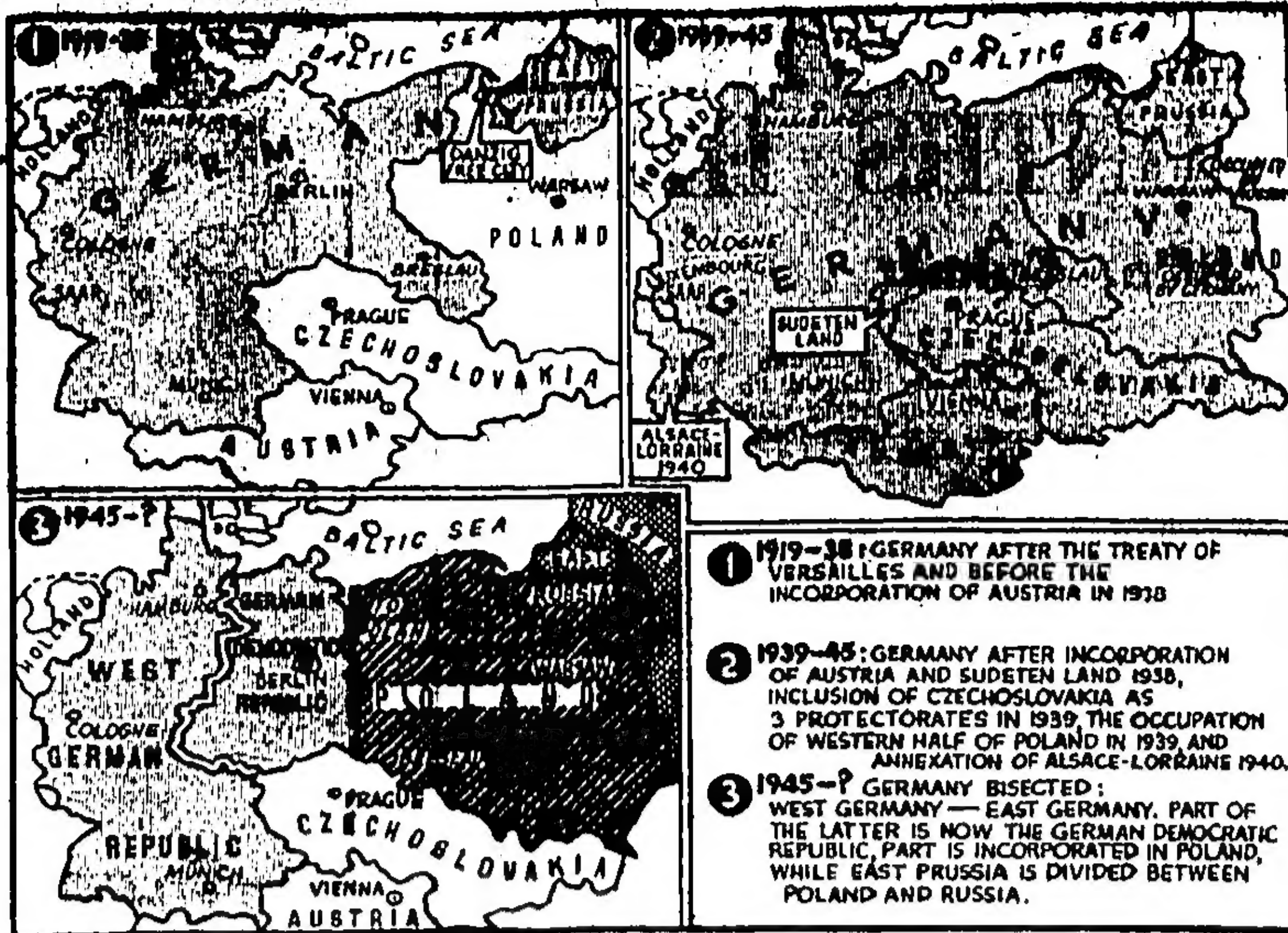
Because of the long training, the inadequate pay, conditions of service, a fifth of the available places in the Health Visiting Training Centres are unfilled.

Five hundred delegates representing supply, market and consumer organisations met at Peking on Tuesday for the opening of the first National Congress of Co-Operative Societies, Radio Peking said today.

A broadcast heard in Tokyo said that representatives from East Germany and North Korea were present, and the delegates from other Red nations were expected.

"The task of the Congress," Peking said, "was to review the work of the co-operative movement in the past few years, to sum up experience and to define the basic task of co-operatives during the transitional period in the building of Socialism in China."—United Press.

## The Great Question—Germany No.4



- 1 1919-38: GERMANY AFTER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND BEFORE THE INCORPORATION OF AUSTRIA IN 1938
- 2 1939-45: GERMANY AFTER INCORPORATION OF AUSTRIA AND SUDETENLAND 1938, INCLUSION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS 3 PROTECTORATES IN 1939, THE OCCUPATION OF WESTERN HALF OF POLAND IN 1939 AND ANNEXATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE 1940.
- 3 1945-? GERMANY DIVIDED: WEST GERMANY—EAST GERMANY. PART OF THE LATTER IS NOW THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. PART IS INCORPORATED IN POLAND. WHILE EAST PRUSSIA IS DIVIDED BETWEEN POLAND AND RUSSIA.

FROM the waste and rubble of defeated Germany comes increasing evidence of strength. Measure it in unrelated items of news.

Like the Phoenix, Western Germany arises from the ashes.

That this should happen so soon may be surprising.

It may be alarming, but a study of events suggests that this resurgence should be recognised lest Adenauer's Germany, deliberately isolated from the European community, begin to look towards the East.

For these people, with national pride reborn, ask for arms and demand their freedom.

Nobody could force them to join the European Defence Community as arms bearing members. Nobody can force the French to accept old enemies as hand-in-glove neighbours.

But the Germans are ready to take such a step. And they are ripe for a change of some kind. If ever they turned towards the unrecognised "German Democratic Republic" of the East, the line-up of power against the Western Democracies would be stronger than ever before.

Eisenhower Washes  
His Hands Of  
Indo-China Affair

By Seaghan Maynes

Washington, July 21.

President Eisenhower was in effect washing his hands of the Indo-China affair when he told his press conference today that the primary responsibility for the settlement reached at Geneva rested with the nations which fought in Indo-China.

His statement that the settlement contained "features we do not like," reflected unhappiness about some of the concessions France had had to make to get peace.

He did not specify these features, but observers assumed that he had in mind chiefly the temporary partition of Vietnam between Communists and non-Communists.

The President qualified his criticism by saying that a lot depended on how these features would work out in practice, and there seems to be ground for satisfaction in the White House that the Geneva agreement permits exchange of population between the two halves of Vietnam.

He made an obvious effort to avoid joining in the bitter criticism by some Congressmen, and refused to lead his backing to their description of the agreement as "appeasement" of the Communists.

Mr Eisenhower beatfully declared a few weeks ago that he would not be a party to any treaty which made anyone a slave—a clear reference to the possibilities which might arise through a partitioning of Indo-China.

## FEARS ALLAYED

The clause in the agreement allowing the Vietnamese to choose zones in which they wanted to live will do much to allay fears here that the anti-Communist and predominantly Roman Catholic populations in parts of northern Vietnam will be compelled to remain under Communist control.

Diplomatic quarters here attached great importance to this clause and its insertion presumably helped towards the United States acceptance, in principle, of the armistice terms.

Though it is considered that the price of peace was high, the settlement is regarded as the best of a bad bargain in view of the strong Communist military position in Indo-China, the collapse of the French offensive strategy and the steady weakening of popular support for the anti-Communist drive.

Now, American political and military planners are seeking answers to these questions:

1. What will the Indo-China peace mean in relation to prospects for removing other major causes of tension in Asia?

2. What will be the effect on the Western alliance?

3. Will Britain, France and other allies in Southeast Asia be as anxious as the United States to rush the formation of a defence alliance to guard the area against Communist penetration?

4. Will France be more willing to proceed with ratification of the European Defence Community treaty which would bring half a million German soldiers into a six-nation European army?

The Indo-China settlement means most of the time French divisions in Indo-China will be available for European defence and, in the opinion of Washington officials, removes a major barrier to French ratification of the EDC treaty.

All shipments of military goods destined or on their way to the French Union forces in Indo-China halted as a result of the cease-fire agreement.

The Administration has asked Congress not to eliminate the Indo-China funds from the Foreign Aid Bill to make them available for use in other parts of Southeast Asia, and for the proposed Southeast Asian defence alliance.—Reuter.

Japan's Youth  
'Not Deeply'  
Changed

United Nations, July 21.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's magazine Courier said today that Japan's youth has changed greatly since the war but "not deeply."

The special UNESCO report is based on surveys of Japanese public opinion since 1951. The full poll will be published later this year.

The report said that Japanese youth are increasingly interested in the outside world but while admiring Western material power—scientific, technological and industrial progress—most of the young people considered the West not truly cultivated.

FAMILY VALUES

The report said that Japanese youth still attached much importance to family values even though not accepting their elders' ideas unquestioningly.

The report said that "the equality of the sexes is only one of a number of democratic reforms instituted since the end of the war which has proved more effective in theory than in fact."

The report said that there is a general lack of interest in internal politics among young Japanese which contrasted with an active preoccupation with international affairs.—United Press.

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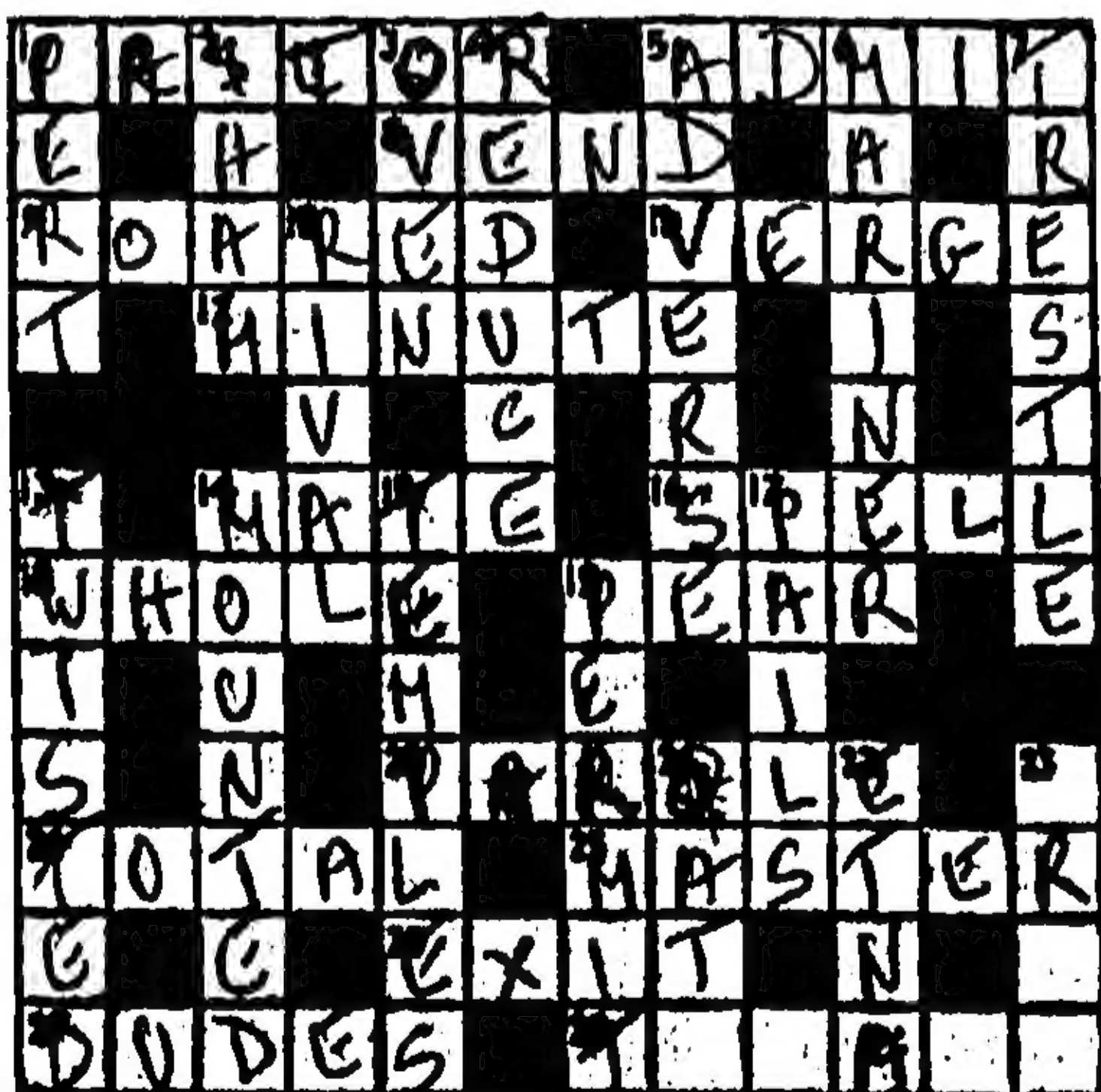
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## A British Crossword Puzzle

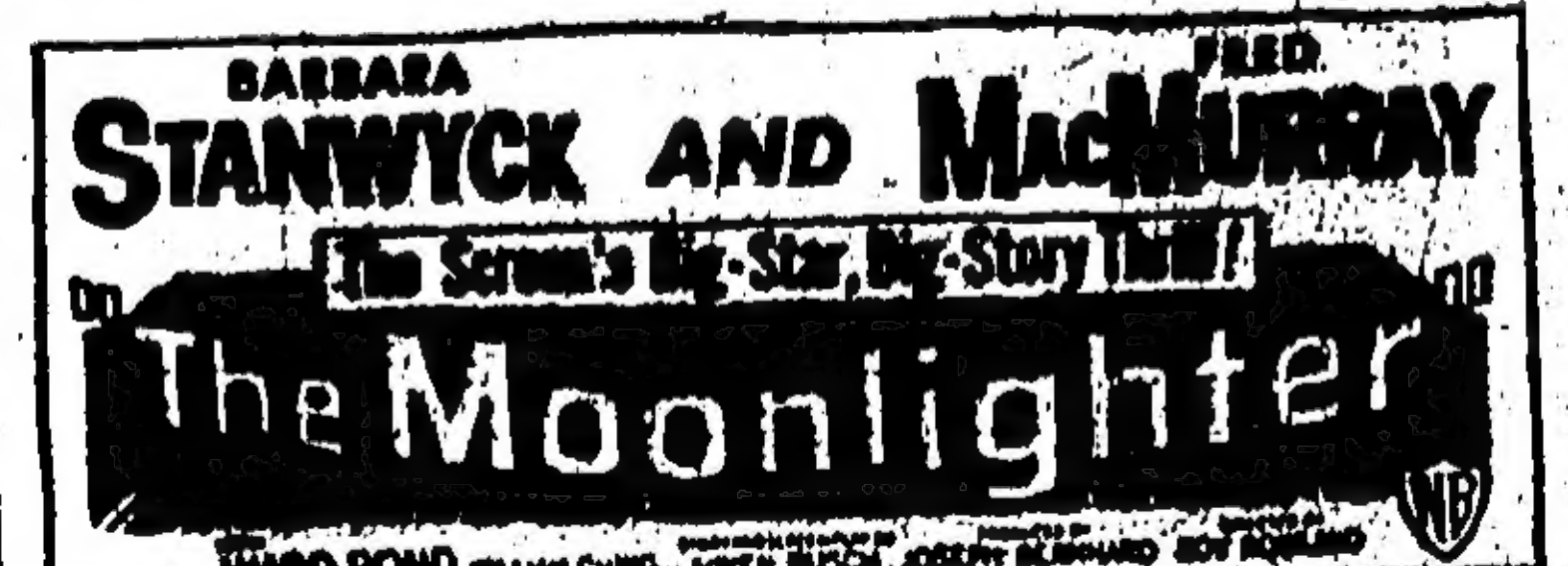


- ACROSS
- 1 Clergyman (6).
  - 2 Acknowledge (5).
  - 3 Sail (4).
  - 4 Bellow (6).
  - 5 Margin (5).
  - 6 Very small (4).
  - 7 Assistant (4).
  - 8 Fascination (5).
  - 9 Unbroken (5).
  - 10 Fruit (4).
  - 11 Word of honour (8).
  - 12 Sum (3).
  - 13 Got the better of (6).
  - 14 Way out (4).
  - 15 American lingo (8).
  - 16 Flog (6).
- DOWN
- 17 Saucy (4).
  - 18 Feign (5).
  - 19 Cook (4).
  - 20 Diminish (6).
  - 21 Unfavourable (7).
  - 22 Sailor (7).
  - 23 Table support (7).
  - 24 Competitor (5).
  - 25 Warped (5).
  - 26 Get into the saddle (7).
  - 27 Place of worship (7).
  - 28 Bucket (5).
  - 29 Allow (6).
  - 30 Expensive (4).
  - 31 Volence (4).
  - 32 Ransack (4).

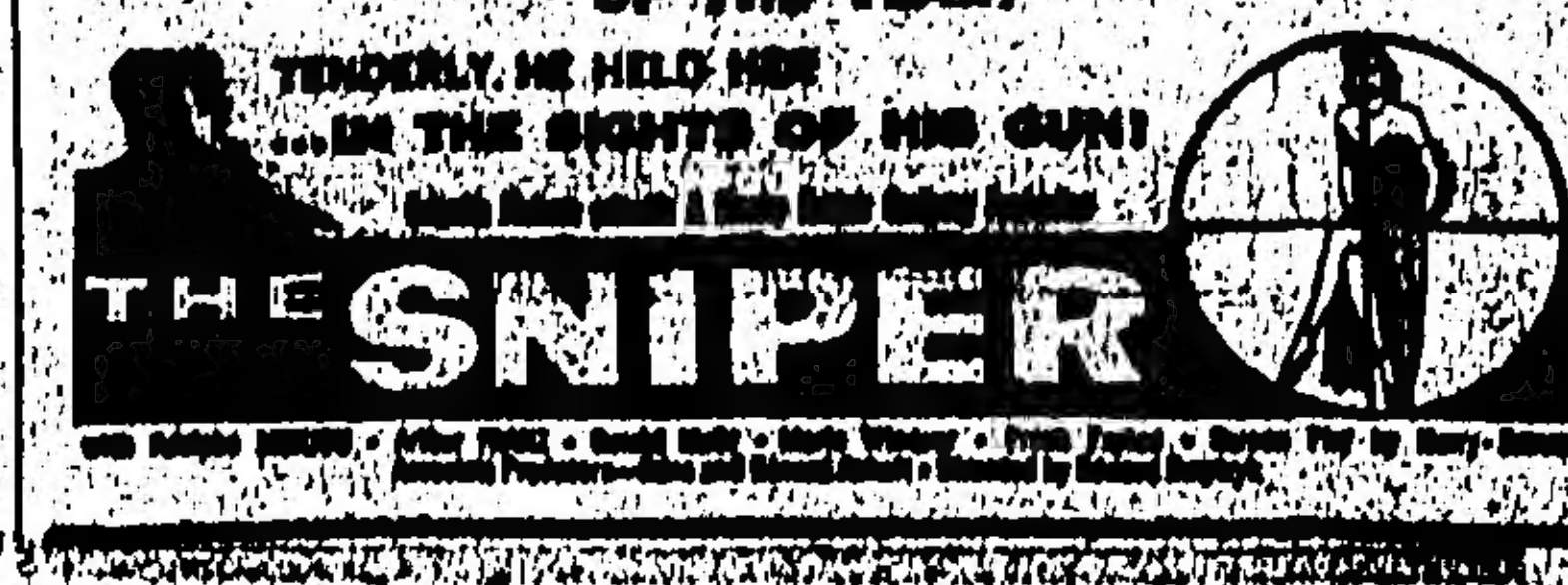
YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—1 Europe, 4 Random, 8 Sydney, 10 Glad, 12 Glad, 14 Corvina, 15 Acute, 19 Avenue, 20 Measure, 22 Lily, 23 Evening, 27 Lepus, 29 Gull, 30 Elong, 31 Tiger, 32 Tally. Down—1 Radio, 3 Mason, 5 Sleep, 6 Ape, 8 Direct, 7 Mince, 9 Minaret, 11 Alarm, 13 Haver, 15 Over, 16 Vexed, 18 Moon, 20 Midget, 21 Allure, 24 Apat, 25 Impel, 26 Glad, 28 Rose.

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TO-DAY

ON OUR NEW GIANT PANORAMIC SCREEN



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## ROUND ABOUT MADRID:

NINE MONTHS WINTER,  
THREE MONTHS HELL

By John Culmer

I HAVE bought myself an ice-box—an un-automatic refrigerator cooled by a block of ice bought from the grocer round the corner.

At £8 it's obviously a good investment. For three pesetas (about 7½d.) the maid buys a flat slab of ice each morning which not only lasts through the night but cools the excellent bottled beer I keep on hand, preserves the farm-fresh butter and milk, and ensures a supply of really cold water and cracked ice for mixed drinks.

I'm also buying an electric fan—£8, 10, 0, for an oscillating model.

trunks, dogs, birdcages and prams, hurtling through the city in taxis to the railway stations or sitting out in their own cars for the Costa Brava, the Guadarrama Mountains north of Madrid, or the popular and expensive north coast.

Unlike the English, who plan their holidays months in advance, pouring over colourful, too-good-to-be-true travel folders through the long winter evenings, Spaniards make up their minds in a hurry. Here today, tomorrow they will have departed with frantic urgency to the Pyrenees, Majorca, or one of the many attractive resorts lining the north coast between Coruña and the French border.

The Spanish Government, the diplomatic corps, and a big group of wealthy Spaniards spend the summer on San Sebastián, but most people must sweat it out in Madrid.

There are several ways of making life bearable. A popular recipe is to rise really early, be out of the house by 6 or 7 a.m., and be back again by 1 p.m. at the latest. You stay indoors until 7 p.m. at the earliest, and are then ready to spend the rest of the evening strolling in the Paseo del Prado or sipping a long, cool drink in an open-air cafe.

★

This year we've been lucky. Here in Madrid the weather has been freakishly friendly, with cool daytime breezes and pleasantly chilly nights.

But although the oven-hot summer is several weeks overdue—an undisputed blessing for foreigners facing their first summer in Spain—the advance guard of the estimated 200,000 people who leave Madrid each July has already begun the annual trek to the sea or the mountains.

Every day you see big family parties, half hidden by suitcases,

welcomes your patronage, and there's no nonsense about not being allowed to bring your own food.

★

THE weather provided Spaniards with a ready-made conversational safety-valve. Although they have one of the world's finest climates, Madrilenos discuss and comment on the weather with vehement extravagance. For them it is always "How hot!" or "How cold!"

But the people who will probably suffer most this summer are the American servicemen and their families who are moving into Madrid each week.

Take Ben Lansing, transferred from Florida at less than a month's notice. Ben has a furnished flat in the next block, and I see him most days in the dark, cool, curtain-shaded back parlour of El Parque, a modest cafe-bar within hailing distance of my own flat.

Ben pays £40 a month rent and has a wife and three children of kindergarten age. He's a sergeant in the U.S. Air Force and therefore, by British standards, gets princely pay. For a week he lived in a downtown hotel, where his wife and his kids all got what he called "dysentery," an exaggerated word for the "Madrid tummy" which lays most newcomers low for the better part of three days.

Like most Americans here, Ben doesn't speak Spanish, and there's a kind of childish helplessness about him which inevitably earns sympathy. I was able to recommend a Spanish patent medicine which re-adjusts upset stomachs in a matter of hours, but I doubt if I'll be much help in getting the Lansing family acclimatised.

★

IT's not only the heat that worries them—already, when the summer hasn't even begun. It's the food, and the water, and the shopping, the unusual hours people keep, and the noise and the olive oil.

The food is naturally different from what an Englishman or an American is used to. But taking it all round it costs no more than it does in England, and there's an abundance of fruit at ridiculously low prices. The water, piped direct from the mountains is celebrated in Spain for its crystal clarity and tonic purity, but it's "different." It's apt to upset a newcomer.

The shopping can be fun. Like the "extraordinary" hours, you just have to get used to it. The noise is a problem, but with practice you learn to shut it out automatically.

Even the olive oil, used everywhere in Spain in the preparation, cooking and serving of food, is something to be feared. After my first week here I was convinced that even the wine tasted of oil.

So I ate all my meals in a restaurant where they cook everything in butter. It was much more expensive than anywhere else and not much more satisfactory. Now everything I eat is cooked in oil. I'd say it had neither taste nor odour. But maybe it's just that I've got used to it.

★

London. TWENTY-TWO decibels from the threshold of pain stands the much-disputed British helicopter.

At 120 decibels (sound measures) the human ear starts to ache. Standing next to a revving helicopter you may not be able to hear yourself speak, but you are still twenty-two decibels short of a sore ear.

And that's more than can be said in respect of tube trains, jet aircraft or pneumatic drills.

This is going to be the mainstay of helicopter champions in the storm over the future of Britain's hoverplanes.

Ever since the idea was mooted of helicopters in Britain's principal cities there have been complaints from one section of the public.

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## FILES AMONG THE GUARDS

According to a War Office spokesman "some confusion among the troops has now been cleared up."

This refers to the order given to sentries of the Royal Horse Guards. "Troopers will salute ALL men wearing bowler hats and carrying umbrellas," said the order.

Unfortunately a lot of cads who wear bowler hats, although

they are not actually Junior Guards officers, spent the day walking up and down Whitehall getting salutes on the cheap. So to put a stop to these pirates the order has now been altered to: "Troopers will use their own discretion when saluting men with bowler hats and umbrellas."

Heigh ho!

AN ARCTIC DREAM  
CALLS TO THE DUKE

By Les Armour

The Duke of Edinburgh will fly in August across Canada's vast northland, stopping at the fabulous Yellowknife gold mines, the bustling uranium plant at Port Radium, and, finally, at Coppermine, a lonely outpost on the Arctic Sea. Here in pictures, and words, is the story of that tiny community—the nucleus of a great dream and a crossroad of civilisation.



Through the continuous winter night, Mounties keep watch on Canada's northern frontier posts, like this one at Coppermine.

TO work in the land where day is hard to tell from night, where the sea is often so hard you walk on it, and the land so soft you sink in it, you have to be an optimist.

But to live your life there and to nurture the precarious breath of civilisation there, you have to be an incurable optimist.

Take the tiny hamlet where a river empties the dark waters of Dismal Lake into the Arctic Sea, for instance. It has a trading post, a detachment of "the Mounted," two churches, a post office, and a government radio station.

On the maps, you will find it marked "Coppermine."

Yet no one mines copper there.

★ ★ ★

Every year when the glaciers erupt into the Arctic, there are solid chunks of copper in the ice. Somewhere nearby, there is a rich vein of metal. But the cost of getting it out would raise its price to something like the price of gold.

The name "Coppermine" is just a dream. Yet it is a Canadian dream, a tiny part of the greater dream

which lures a steady stream of determined men to Canada's barren frontiers. Like most of Canada's wild dreams, it will one day come true.

The dream calls for roads, canals, and mighty engineering projects. It calls for all resources of modern man.

And it called for a Duke.

This summer, it will get the Duke—Britain's dashing, handsome Duke of Edinburgh.

In Canada, the Duke is the symbol of "the get-up-and-at-it" spirit which has brought countless dreams to reality.

The Duke—by his own request—will fly across the rich goldfields of Yellowknife, into top secret Port Radium (once

called Eldorado), where Canada's biggest supply of uranium is mined and processed, and finally to the Arctic sea itself and Coppermine.

He will get a close-up picture of one of the world's last frontiers—and the northland will be bathed in a glare of publicity. Out of that may come a new world understanding of the treasures of the north and, because of it, more men fired with the spirit of adventure and a few men with the necessary capital may be impelled to give it a second look.

That, at any rate, is what the Mounties and the traders and trappers of Coppermine are hoping.

But they will have more than a foretaste of riches to show the Duke.

Coppermine is not only potentially rich, it is a crossroad of civilisations.

For Coppermine stands as an exhibit in human relations—the place where another man's age-old dreams, the dream of men with different ways of life living happily side by side, may come true.

It remains to be seen whether or not the two dreams will clash.

The sloping tundra along the Copperation Gulf and the icefields of the Arctic are part of the traditional hunting grounds of the Eskimo. They are the hunt of the ancient white fox. And in the surrounding waters is the seal which provides everything from boots to breakfast.

Around the settlement live 250 of Canada's 5,800 Eskimos, many more pass by the trading post each year.

At Coppermine's trading post they sell the seal or the white fox or useless animal to them—and buy some of the things they need.

The helicopter men, then, have history at least on their side. And the sound-meter.

The no-helicopter faction, on the other hand, are serving their distinctly useful purpose. For the storm they have raised has forced the pace in the laboratory battle to cut hoverplane noise as much as possible.

## TOP OF BUILDINGS

The Ministry of Supply is forging ahead with the development of helicopter silencers. And there is a move to have helicopters on top of high buildings fitted with special sound deflectors.

Likely London sites are Waterloo, Charing Cross and Victoria stations.

A point to note: The helicopter is still an uneconomical proposition. It will be 1959 before the only twin-engine British helicopter so far, the Bristol 173, can be flown economically as a passenger carrier.

Nevertheless, Britain is pressing ahead and the helicopter is here to stay.....decibels and all.



Similar to the Eskimo, the Eskimo is a ritual that stands over to the Arctic. Both Eskimo and Mounties—who are usually the whole government up here—look happy about the Eskimo language passed on the wall, and the family allowances, are for the children, and not for the Eskimo.

By Appointment Wine Merchants

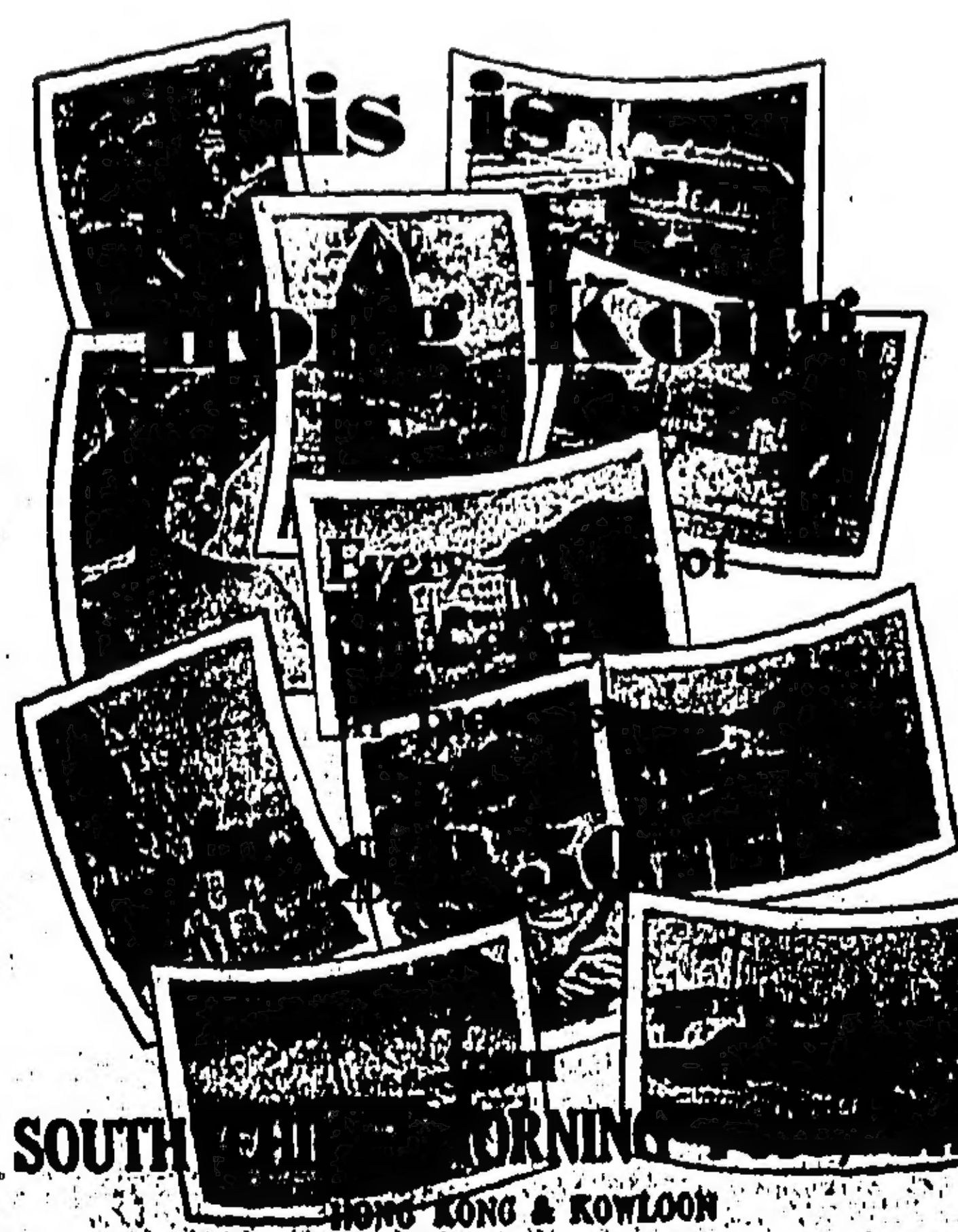
to His Late

King George VI

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Sherry

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STILL TWENTY-TWO DECIBELS  
SHORT OF A SORE EAR

By ROY RICHARDSON

London. TWENTY-TWO decibels from the threshold of pain stands the much-disputed British helicopter.

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And that's more than can be said in respect of tube trains, jet aircraft or pneumatic drills.

This is going to be the mainstay of helicopter champions in the storm over the future of Britain's hoverplanes.

Ever since the idea was mooted of helicopters in Britain's principal cities there have been complaints from one section of the public.

The noise, they argue, more than cancels out any benefits there might be in having helicopter buses and taxis.

Nonsense, say the helicopter men. And they point out that the citizens of Britain have learned to live with much worse noises and to prove their point they have records kept by sound engineers.

## THEY MAY WINCE

No one, they say, writes an indignant letter to The Times when a tube train clocks up more than a hundred decibels as it roars through an Underground station. They may wince at the 100 plus decibels from a pneumatic drill, but that's as far as it goes.

The same goes for jet aircraft, which can send the sound-meter needles soaring to ten decibels beyond the point where it starts hurting.

And now comes the hoverplane champions' trump card. The noise near a helicopter revving-up on the ground is not one whit of a decibel worse than what can be heard at any traffic-heavy street junction.

What is happening to the helicopter is that it is suffering the same growing pains that beset in their time the railway locomotive, the horseless carriage, the heavier-than-air machine and even the humble bicycle.

When in the early years of the last century an enterprising Scotsman called Kilpatrick Macmillan built the first practical bicycle, there were worthy citizens who shook their heads and said the country had gone to the dogs. Today, the bike is as much a part of British life as the weather.

The helicopter men, then, have history at least on their side. And the sound-meter.

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# LET CHARLTON'S MISERIES ON THEIR SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR BE A WARNING

Says JIMMY SEED

(Manager of Charlton)

I have just completed my report to the Football Association on Charlton's summer tour of South America—a report that could well borrow the title of the popular song: "South America—Take It Away."

For this is a sad report of the most miserable tour in the history of the club... probably the most frustrating, infuriating trip ever made by a British club.

Certainly Charlton will never be caught again, and I am writing this article purely as a warning to other clubs to consider carefully before they find themselves in Colombia or Ecuador.

Some third class hotels, stockpiling food, disputed bills, dangerous trips in faulty aircraft, appalling mudslides, over fixtures, refereeing that allowed our lads to be kicked without penalty.

These are just a few of the memories we are now trying hard to forget before the start of a new soccer season. And to think it all began because Charlton's summer tour of Germany and Spain fell through at the last moment.

## LUCKY CARDIFF

Cardiff lucky. Cardiff cancelled their South American tour because several of their men were on international duty. So we took their place.

Everything was done in a rush and there was no time to insist on a tour itinerary. The FA did everything they could to help us in the circumstances, and I would like to stress that they are in no way to be faulted for what followed our arrival in Bogota on May 20.

The arrangement was for Charlton to play six matches in Colombia and the surrounding countries. Two hours flying time wherever you go, we were promised.

Shock one was to find a third class Bogota hotel. The food was grim, the water dangerous to drink. After a heated protest we were moved to a better hotel.

But many of our lads were already down with "Bogota tummy," a form of dysentery caused by the food, water, and the altitude (8,500ft above sea level).

Three days after our arrival we played the champions, Millonarios. Thanks to Sam Barham, who was magnificent throughout the tour, they equalled only a minute before time. The score was 2-2.

## BILLY KERNAN INJURED

On May 27 we drew 1-1 with Santa Fe, and our troubles really began with an injury to Billy Kernan, who was carried off the field to be down home for a cartilage operation.

No Charlton victories and the Millonarios, organisers of our

tour, were in a mess over our fixtures. So they started to auction us to the neighbouring countries, could not tell us who, when, or where we were going to play.

On the night of June 7 we were told to leave the next morning at 7.30 to fly over the Andes to Lima, in Peru.

Fairing gift was a hotel bill for £60—laundry, tea, and soft drinks—which we had to pay. Our Dakota turned back before crossing the 18,000ft. high Andes with oil pouring from the hydraulic system. Three hours' delay, and, with frayed nerves, we landed in Lima at 8 p.m.

We lost a floodlit match in Lima on June 10 by 3-1 to the University Club. Muddled again with a match in the Argentine that was cancelled. We played and lost another match in Lima on June 15. Alzanza, a team of Negroes, beat us 5-2 by floodlight.

Charlton paid another hotel bill of £70—laundry, soft drinks, and tea—before flying to Guayaquil, Ecuador, the next morning for the worst (and best) day of the tour.

More engine trouble and a three-hour delay at Miami. Crossing the Atlantic we lost eight hours at Gandar through yet another faulty aircraft.

And as we waited we vowed: "No more South America, no more long hours."

The South American sides are up to First Division class and are superb ball players. But they would not let us watch their train.

Still we have learned enough for me to say: "Watch Charlton next season." (London Express Service).

## Final Acceptors For Goodwood Cup And Stakes

London, July 21. Only five horses out of an original entry of 37 have accepted for the Goodwood Cup to be run over two miles five furlongs at Goodwood on Thursday, July 29.

They are, with weights in pounds: Elpenor, Soupeil, Blarney Stone and Galloway, Hills, all 128; Prescription, 108.

Fifteen final acceptors for the Goodwood Stakes to be run over two miles three furlongs at Goodwood on Wednesday, July 28, were also published today.

They are, with weights in pounds: Osbourne, 133; Cunningham, Popperum and Nugedore, all 123; Frege Georges, 121; Florus, 120; Forum, 119; Dingo, 118; Corydalis, French Design and Glenbrook, all 113; Earlswood, 109; Overseas, 101; Morphose 96 and Crossmount 91. —China Mail Special.

## Vancouver Games Will Be Best Of Series

Vancouver, July 21. Major-General H. B. Klopfer, manager of the South African team, predicted here today that as many as half the existing Empire Games records might be broken if the weather holds good for the 1954 Games here from July 31 to August 7.

"There are so many really tremendous competitors here, including several world champions, that this could easily be the biggest meet in the history of the games, even without the big mile race," declared General Klopfer.

General Klopfer said he was heading a good team, but did not want to make any predictions on where the South Africans would finish. —China Mail Special.

## Australian Tour Manager Selected

London, July 21. Mr. Geoffrey Howard, the Lancashire County Cricket Club Secretary, was today named as manager of the MCC team to tour Australia in the winter. Mr. Howard managed the MCC side which toured India, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1951/52.

He is a firm and capable administrator and the Pakistan cricket authorities were impressed with his ability that they asked Mr. Howard to be their representative in England and he had a great deal to do with the organization of the present Pakistan tour of England. —Rutler.

## WIFE APPLAUDS



Peter Thompson, the 24-year-old Australian golfer, receives a kiss from his wife after winning the Open Golf Championship with a final score of 283.—Central Press Photo.

# Len Hutton Signals His Return To Good Health By Scoring 163

London, July 21. Len Hutton, England's captain for the tour of Australia next winter, signalled his return to health and good form today by hitting 163 for Yorkshire off the Combined Services. It surpassed his previous best score this season by exactly 100.

Hutton was playing only his second match since recovery from neuritis, which kept him out of cricket for three weeks. Brian Close also belaboured the Services attack before falling at 164.

A day of tall scoring saw another fine innings by 22-year-old Surrey batsman Michael Stewart. His 134 out of 229 against Essex was his second century in his first three matches for the county.

Jack Livingston (200) and Dennis Brookes (138) added 282 for the Northamptonshire second wicket against Kent and were only 17 short of the county record when separated.

Glamorgan opener Gilbert Parkhouse thought he had failed on 99 when umpire Harry Elliott gave him out, caught at the wicket, against Middlesex. Parkhouse was leaving the crease when umpire Elliott recalled him, indicating he had changed his mind. Parkhouse went on to make 162, his best score in first class cricket.

Five times this season Derbyshire have bowled out teams for under 100. A sixth occasion appeared imminent with Sussex 43 for nine. But a last wicket stand of 59 by Rupert Webb and Jim Wood foiled them.

## CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

At Lord's: Glamorgan 327 for nine (Parkhouse 162) versus Middlesex.

At Derby: Sussex 102 (Gladwin, right-arm fast-medium, four for 28); Derbyshire 179 for two (Hamer 118).

At Colchester: Surrey 229 (Stewart 134, J. Bailey, right-arm fast-medium, five for 54); Essex 92 for three (Insole not out 54).

At Bristol: Gloucester 208 (Young 115, Hilton, left-arm slow, six for 87); Lancashire four for no wicket.

At Maidstone: Northamptonshire 394 for five declared (Brookes 138, Livingston 200); Kent 35 for two.

At Harrogate: Yorkshire 513 for seven (Hutton, 103, Illingworth 50, Close 164, Wilson 55) versus Combined Services.

# ROYAL H.K. DEFENCE FORCE ORDERS

Serial No. 29. Orders by Colonel L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated July 20, 1954.

Obituary—The Commandant deeply regrets to announce the death of Flight Lieutenant B. McCann, HAF, and Cadet B. D. Farrell in a Harvard on a training flight on July 18, 1954.

FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Int Unit—Tuesday July 27, 1954. HQ RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes.

Recce Unit—Week-end Exercise—Friday/Sunday July 23/25, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Monday July 26, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Tuesday July 27, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Wednesday July 28, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Thursday July 29, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Friday July 30, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Saturday July 31, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Sunday August 1, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Monday August 2, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Tuesday August 3, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Wednesday August 4, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Thursday August 5, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. C & R Troop—Friday August 6, 1954 RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. 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# P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

### PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	20th June	23rd July
"CARTHAGE"	21st July	23rd August
"CORFU"	18th August	20th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	21st July	21st August
"CARTHAGE"	20th August	20th September
"CORFU"	24th September	25th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

### FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arriving	From
"CANTON"	18th August	U.K.
"SINGAPORE"	18th August	U.K.
"BOUDAN"	18th August	U.K.

Homewards: 18th August, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

### P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"ORNA"	20th June	23rd July

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"NELLORE"	20th June	23rd July
"NANKIN"	21st July	23rd August

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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### DEATHS

Mrs. Mabel Dorothy Martel  
deceased today of The  
Ships, 11th and 12th  
Martel on July 22, 1954, at St. Paul's Hospital.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pat and Ken  
Lorenson wish to thank their  
many friends for their  
kindness and sympathy during  
the illness of their son  
Robert, who passed away  
on July 21, 1954, at St. Paul's  
Hospital. The family would  
also like to thank the  
nurses and staff of the  
hospital for their kind  
attention and care.

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#### "BELLEROPHON"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will  
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas at 10th Wharf from  
10 a.m. on July 23 and 24, 1954,  
and consignees are requested to  
have their representatives present  
during the survey.

#### BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hong Kong, July 21, 1954.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

#### "BATAAN"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will  
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas at 10th Wharf from  
10 a.m. on July 24, 1954, and  
consignees are requested to have  
their representatives present during  
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### FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

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"LAOS" sailing Sept. 4th

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"MONKAY" sailing July 23rd  
"MEKONG" sailing Aug. 4th

# America Urged To Invest In Indonesia

New York, July 21.

A prominent Indonesian industrialist today urged American businessmen to explore the possibilities of making investments in Indonesian enterprises for which there were "good opportunities."

According to H. A. Ghany Aziz, President of the multi-million dollar Masayoo Trading Company of Djakarta, the best investment fields were in ship-building, construction and servicing of farm machinery and agricultural mills, fertilizer plants, housing, assembly plants and in the construction field generally.

Aziz made his plea for increased American capital in a statement released here today after his departure for Germany.

Not profits in most Indonesian industries average from 15 to 20 per cent and go as high as 50 per cent in certain efficiently run organizations, he said.

There was an abundance of skilled labour, especially in Java and the larger towns of Sumatra, although, he added, some sections still suffer from a shortage of skilled technicians.

Aziz asserted that "the attitude of Indonesian businessmen toward American investment is most friendly, particularly in those cases where we are allowed to participate in such investments and are not left out in the cold as we were before Indonesia gained its independence."

This was an apparent reference to Dutch businessmen, many of whom have charged that the Indonesian Government

## Visitors To See Atom Cannon

Ft Bragg, N. C. July 21.

United States fighting men planned a parachute demonstration and firing of an "atomic cannon" today for a delegation of foreign army officers on an observation tour of United States military bases.

The delegation included Major-General Moshe Dayan, Chief of Staff of the Israeli Defence Forces, and Brigadier-General Virechana Invesa, Deputy Chief of Staff of Thailand Field Forces.

The 82nd Airborne Division was to stage the parachute demonstration and afterward give an exhibition of parachute packing, ROTC units in summer training were to demonstrate firing basic weapons.

The visitors were to see the Army's new 280 mm. "atomic cannon" fired, and then inspect the 60th Signal Battalion and attend a briefing on Army aviation.—United Press.

# Canadian Cabinet Thoroughly Reorganised

Ottawa, July 21.

Cabinet changes announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, as the Liberal Government was entering its twentieth successive year of office, marked the first thorough reorganisation of the Dominion Government since the late Mr. Mackenzie King left office in November 1948.

The reorganisation was made necessary by the retirement of the three important and comparatively young Ministers from the political scene: Mr. Douglas Abbott, the Minister of Finance; Mr. Brooke Claxton, the Minister of National Defence; and Mr. Lionel Chevrier, the Minister of Transport.

All three had been members of Mackenzie King's youthful team known as "The Bright Young Men," had served roughly ten years in the Cabinet, and had been regarded as possible future Prime Ministers.

Mr. Abbott, however, is to become a Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Claxton has been appointed Canadian vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, while Mr. Chevrier is about to realise a boyhood dream—dressed as he looked out upon the great river from his home at Cornwall, Ontario.

By becoming president of Canada's St. Lawrence Seaway authority.

Mr. St. Laurent and adviser to the French-Canadian Catholic Prime Minister on the political wrinkles of English-speaking, largely Protestant Ontario, in whose politics he was steeped from youth.

Mr. Harris attained Cabinet rank in 1950, holding the politically thorny post of Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. For in Canada, with its mixed English-speaking and French-speaking population, it is difficult to devise an immigration policy which is satisfactory to both elements.

Mr. Harris's vacant portfolio is moved 40-year-old Mr. John Pickersgill, hitherto Secretary of State, and the most discussed, if not the most controversial, member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Pickersgill, a civil servant, became secretary to the late Mr. Mackenzie King while he was Prime Minister and developed such political talents that he became indispensable also to Mr. St. Laurent as secretary. When he was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council, there was an outburst from Opposition parties who objected to a political adviser occupying the key post in Canada's non-political civil service. Shortly afterwards Mr. Pickersgill resigned from the civil service, accepted the nomination for a safe Liberal seat in Newfoundland, and was appointed Secretary of State. He is commonly credited with having the best political brain in Canada's Liberal party.

While the Prime Minister's personality and popularity in both French and English Canada has been a major factor in two successive, sweeping Liberal party victories, Mr. Pickersgill is credited with being the behind-the-scenes "organiser of victory."

Although the departure of three senior Cabinet Ministers must weaken the Government, at least temporarily, a new crop of "Bright Young Men" is being brought forward. Chief of these, with Mr. Pickersgill, are Mr. James Sinclair of Vancouver, aged 46, Minister of Fisheries, and Mr. Jean Lesage, 42, of Quebec, Minister of Northern Affairs.

No change is expected in the direction of Canadian foreign policy, certainly as long as Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Lester Pearson, the Minister of External Affairs, are in charge.

**DOMESTIC AFFAIRS**  
In domestic affairs, the Liberal party may be expected to continue to "hug the middle of the road," with the Progressive Conservatives to the right, the Social Credit Party still further right, and the Socialists of the Co-operation Commonwealth Federation to the left.

The Liberals are committed to the support of a Free Enterprise economy which provides large and increasing measures of Social Security.

As Mr. St. Laurent is 72 years of age, there has been much speculation concerning his probable successor as Liberal leader. Favourites in the hypothetical "race" have been Mr. Douglas Abbott (until he retired to the Supreme Court Bench) and Mr. Lester Pearson, who, however, has declined to improve his acquaintance with domestic politics by accepting some portfolio other than that of External Affairs.

**A POLITICIAN**  
For that reason, many people, particularly among party organisers, are now backing Mr. Walter Harris, a "political" politician. These regard his elevation to the important Ministry of Finance as proof of rising political fortunes, although it is also stressed that no Finance Minister has ever, in Canadian history, become Prime Minister.

In any event, however, Mr. St. Laurent is in exceptionally vigorous health, physically and mentally, and there is at present no indication that he intends to retire. If he should wish to do so, he will probably have to make up his mind by next year, since another Dominion election may be expected in 1957 and "if there is to be any change in leadership, the transition must be made in time to allow the new Liberal leader to be firmly established in office before going to the country."—China Mail Special.

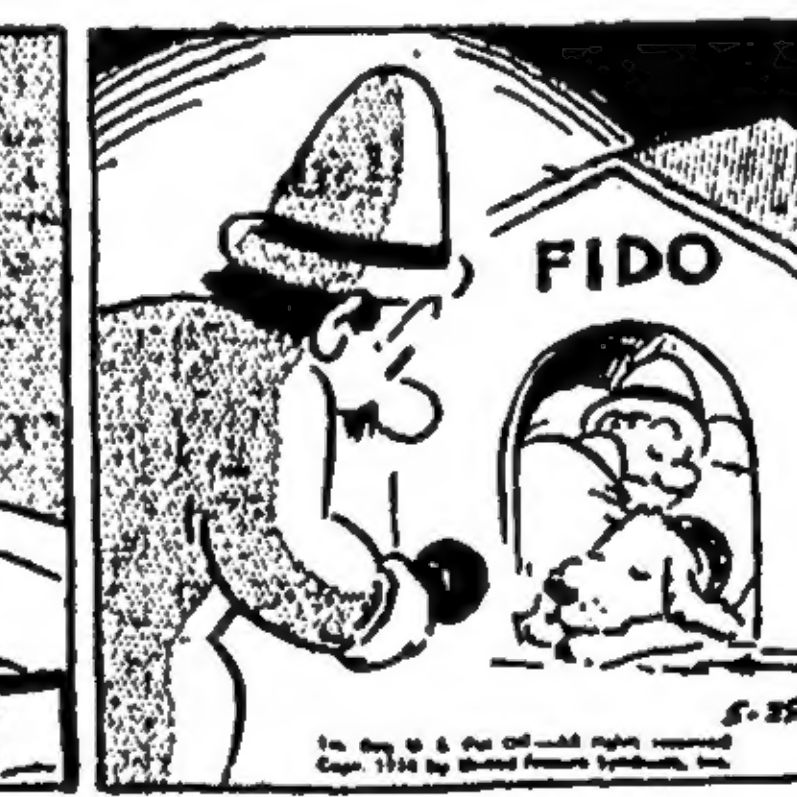
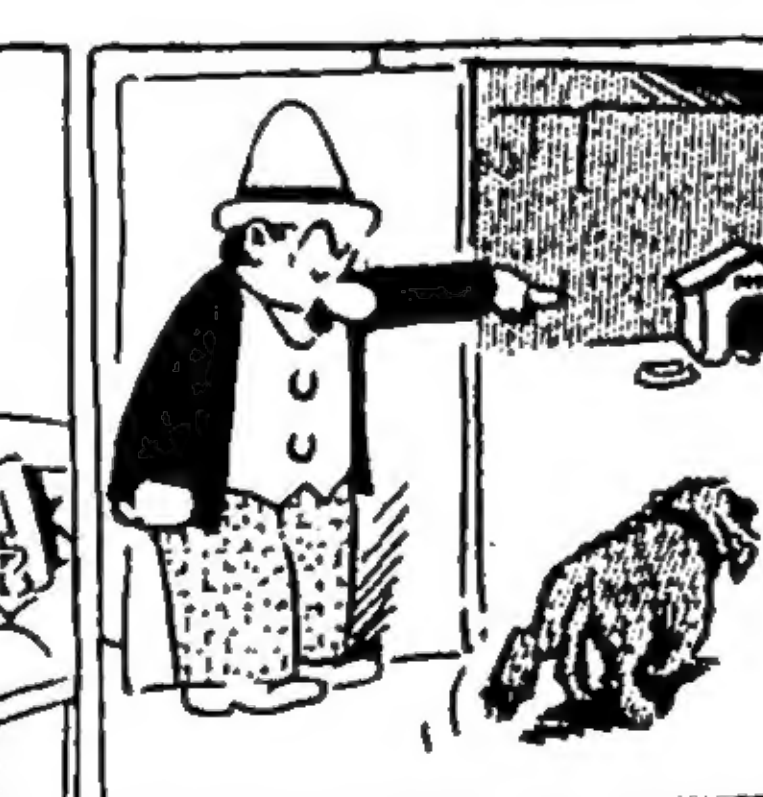
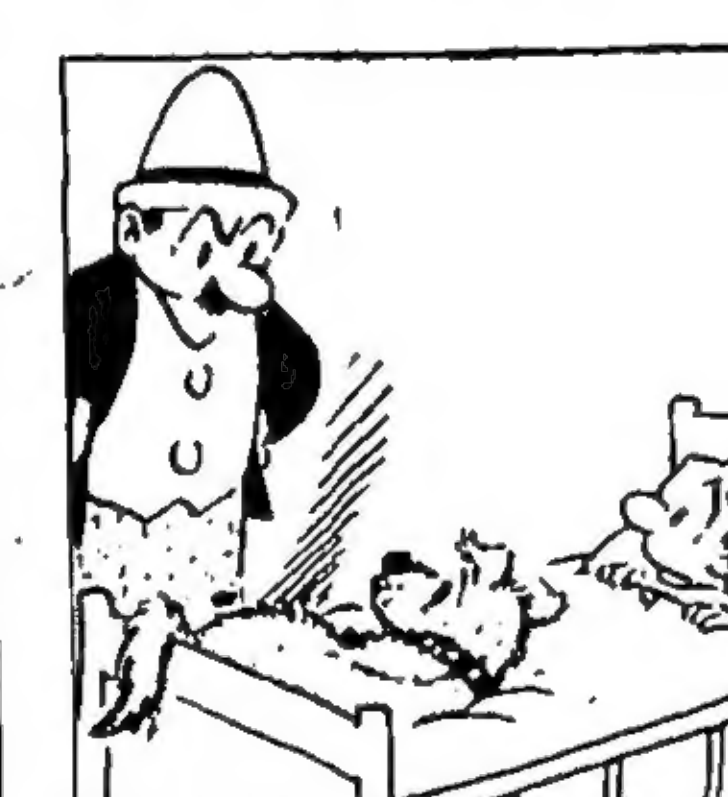
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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



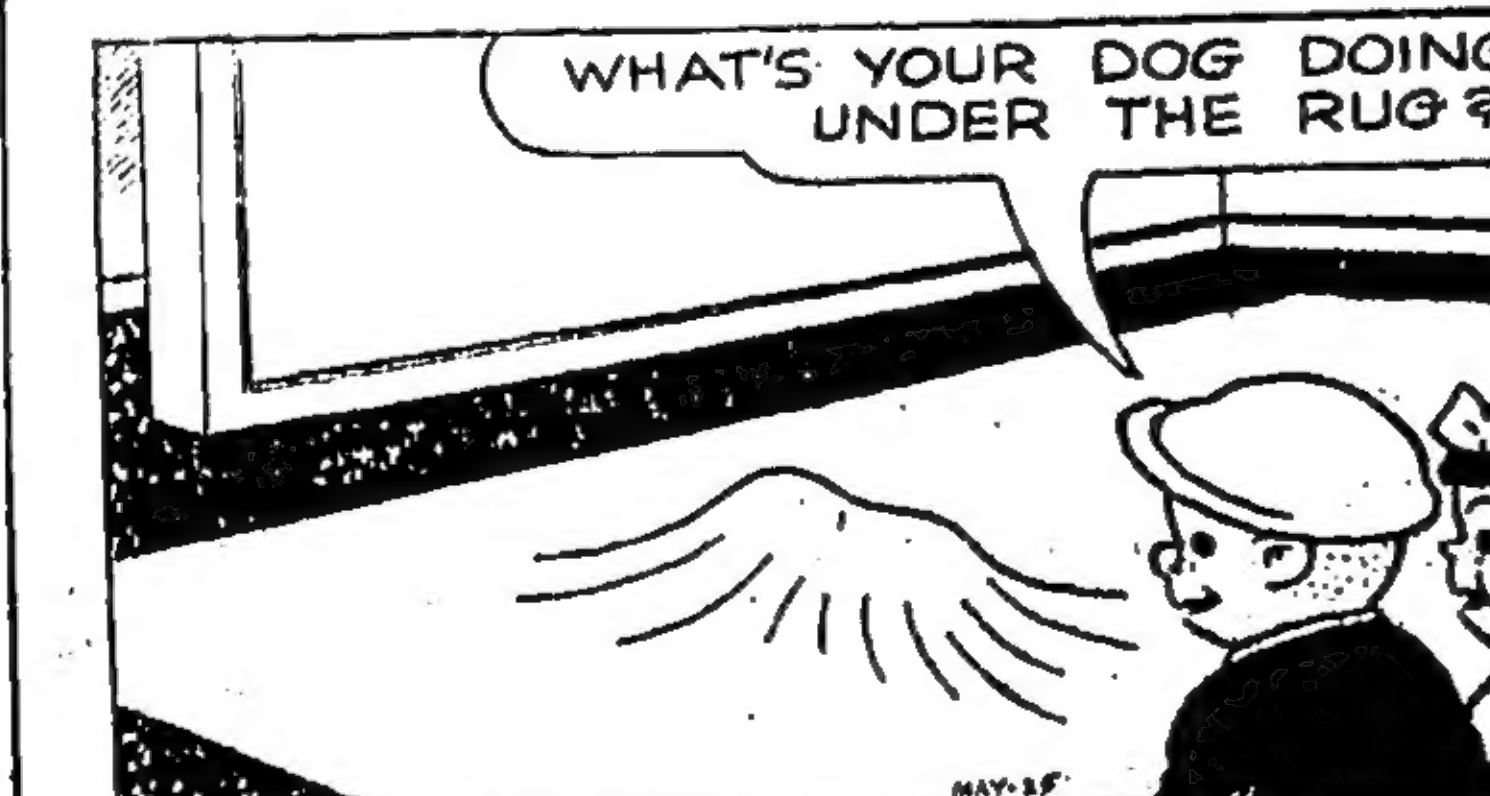
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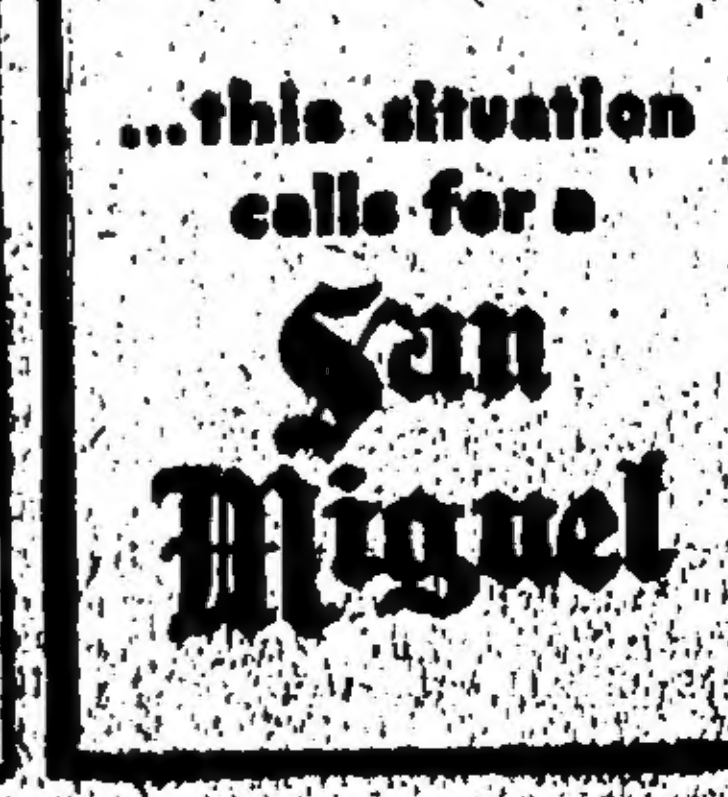
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Sails July 22 for Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Nagoya & Osaka

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Sails July 31 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

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#### "STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives July 25 from Japan.  
Sails July 26 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah, Kuwait & Bahrain.

#### "THAI"

Arrives Aug. 2 from Manila.  
Sails Aug. 2 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

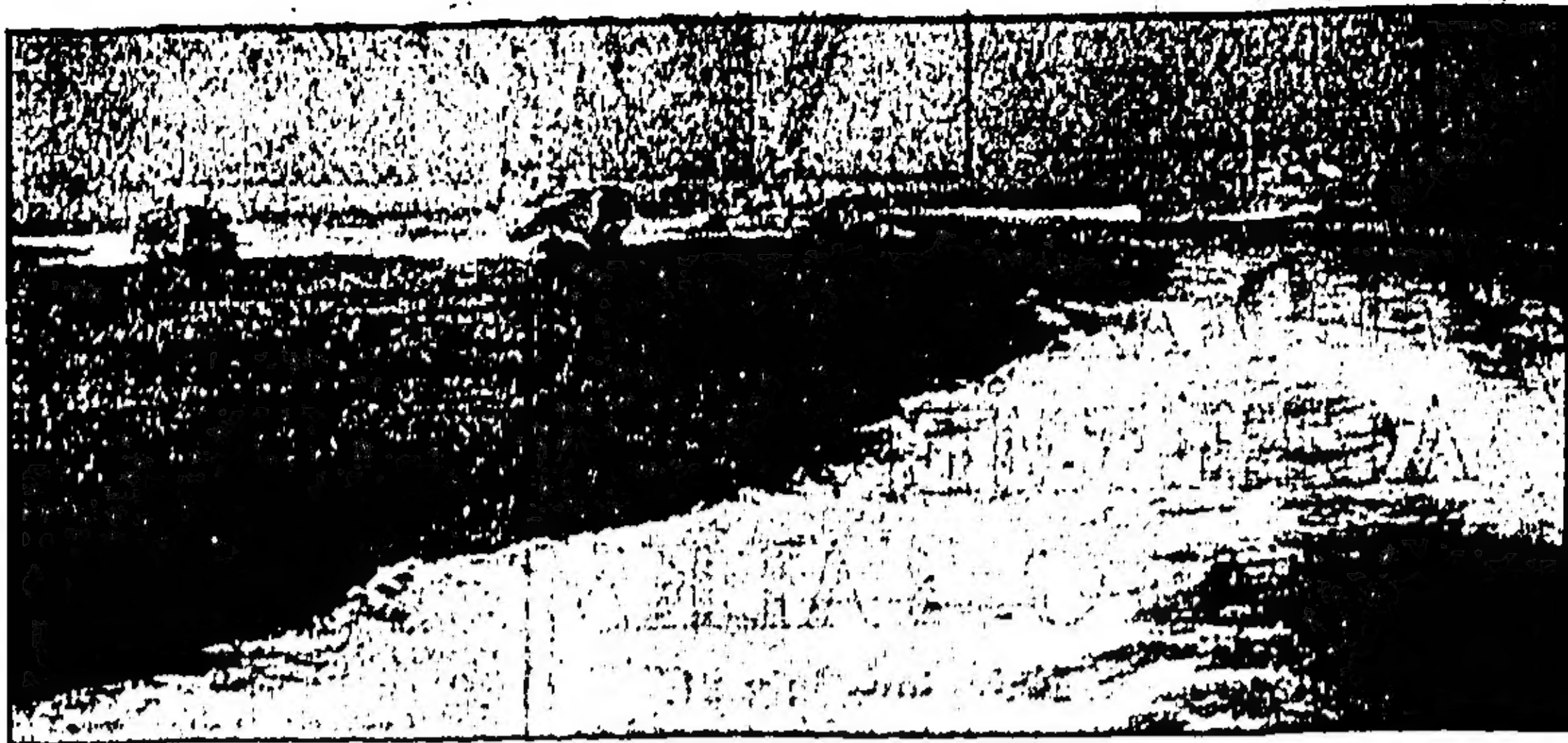
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## Fast Patrol Boats In The Channel



The sea foams in the curving wake of fast patrol boats of the Royal Navy as they re-burn off Gosport, Hampshire, for Exercise Haul, large-scale NATO maritime war games in the Channel Command, British, United States and Norwegian vessels are taking part in the exercises. — (Reuterphoto).

## Native Bourgeoisie A Steadying Element In Belgian Congo

Brussels, July 21.

In the heart of "darkest Africa," where cannibalism was prevalent less than 50 years ago, the authorities of the Belgian Congo are creating an "enlightened," economically stable negro middle class.

This native "bourgeoisie" is considered a necessary steadying element in the rapidly growing mushroom cities and industrialised districts of the Belgian colony, with their primitive, uprooted and "explosive" proletariat.

The intensive industrialisation of the Congo, which began during World War II, has touched off a "psychological revolution" among the Africans who began leaving the bush by the thousand to find work in the towns where they can earn far more money than by remaining on the land.

The native population of Leopoldville, the Congo capital, increased from 40,000 in 1940 to 250,000 at the end of last year. During the same period, the negro population of Elisabethville, the main city of the uranium and copper mining province of the Haut-Katanga, jumped from 30,000 to 130,000.

The Belgian authorities say that the best way to avoid violent outbreaks in the evolution of the Congo community, composed of 12,000,000 Africans and 70,000 Europeans, is to create a native "elite," based on a well-organised, property owning class.

A class of negro traders and craftsmen is steadily coming into being in the bigger towns, where the "native city," skirting on the European residential and office quarters, is becoming a bustling business centre with well furnished shops and comfortable hotels.

South about 40,000 Belgian francs (just over £285 sterling), including the native's share. But apart from prosperous shopkeepers and smallholders the Belgians are breeding a Congolese intelligentsia of artists and writers.

Colourful pictures by native painters already adorn walls in many European houses in the Congo and even in Belgium.

Conducted by a negro, the Elisabethville choir of "the Little Singers of the Copper Coast" are a Congo version of the world famous "Little Singers of the Western Coast."

An increasing number of natives go to the theatre to see plays written and staged by natives.

Native radio programmes and newspapers edited by negroes are playing an ever larger part in the Africans' life.

Hundreds of Africans already hold responsible posts as parish priests, headmasters, administrative workers and medical assistants.

With some 1,200,000 Congolese attending primary and secondary schools, an initial group of 30 native students are doing a pre-university course at "Levanium," Central Africa's first university, due to open officially near Leopoldville in October.

Doctors, scientists, civil servants and school teachers will be trained in this Congo offshoot of the 500-odd Catholic University at Louvain, near Brussels.

But the Belgian authorities are by no means prepared to give the Congo self-government overnight.

Some Belgian politicians talk of prospects for a "black-and-white" Parliament of the Congo. But they usually add that "such crowning of Belgium's pioneering work in Africa can be achieved only in a matter of generations."

At present, the establishment of even a limited Congolese electorate is considered premature on the grounds that the Congo is "still too close to its primitive past."

A few years ago, a favourite—and authentic—story, circulating among the white population of Leopoldville was that of a young native Catholic priest, who explained that he, celebrating two Masses a day because "God is for my parish, and the other for the souls of all the people my father etc."

In the meantime, Africans are given a large share in local administration, under the close supervision of the Belgians.

They participate in certain provincial councils, together with representatives of the white settlers, and a few sit on the central Government Council—a consultative assembly whose task it is to advise the Governor General of the colony, during the Council's annual meeting.

Some people criticise the Belgian rule ("We rule to serve") as our motto, say the Belgians, for being too much of an old-fashioned "enlightened paternalism" kind. The supporters of the system, however, retort that compared with the unrest prevailing elsewhere in Africa, the Belgian methods are "paying dividends both to Europeans and the Congolese."

Instead of hatred and bloodshed, as in many parts of Africa, there is peace and prosperity in the Congo," they state.

M. Pierre Wigay, former Colonial Minister, and author of the current ten-year plan for the Congo's economic expansion, said recently: "We are convinced that we shall be able to achieve, in the long run, a bi-coloured society in the Congo, by removing all complex — religious, racial, economic and political." —China Mail Special.

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## 'Tanker Agreement A Very Dangerous Development'

New York, July 21.

Jan. H. Loudon, Managing Director of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, today described the agreement between Saudi-Arabia and Greek-born tanker magnate Aristotile Socrates Onassis, giving the latter preferential hauling rights, as "a very dangerous development" which if allowed to spread "might easily restrict oil sales over the world."

At a Press conference marking the initial listing of his company's new 50-guilder capital shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the Dutch executive criticised the "monopolistic" aspects of the agreement whereby Onassis is given certain preferential rights in transporting Saudi Arabian oil in exchange for payments of royalties on such shipments.

"The agreement was a very dangerous development," Loudon said. "It is monopolistic in character, it is thoroughly distracting not only from the point of view of ARAMCO (Arabian-American Oil Company) and the oil industry in general, but also from the point of view of other companies and other industries as well."

### SALES RESTRICTIONS

Asked what effect the spread of such agreements might have on international oil sales, Loudon said: "It might easily restrict oil sales."

Mr Loudon represented his company, one of the largest international oil enterprises, at ceremonies marking the initial trading of the new shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr Loudon was optimistic about the oil industry's future.

and discounted the threat of atomic power to conventional energy sources such as oil and coal.

### NOT WORRIED

"We are not worried about the competition from atomic power," he said, "production capacity of the world is expanding all the time. Just as there was room for oil and coal after the World War, there will be room in the future for oil, coal and atomic energy."

He predicted that demand for oil would rise "conservatively," noting that while the annual percentage increase in US demand appears to be levelling off, world demand outside the US expected to remain high.—United Press.

## World Cotton Markets

New York, July 21.

Cotton prices today drifted lower by easy stages following a hesitant start.

Closing around bottom levels for the day the list was off 16 to 22 points net. The market opened off 3 to 70 points. New Orleans closed off 15 to 18 points.

Dealers viewed the setback as a technical correction following a rise of almost 5¢ a bale for the "nearby October" delivery from the late June lows. This, they felt, might be enough to discount the unfavourable aspects of the crop picture for the time being.

Moreover, one commission firm commented that "above 35 cents, six million bales of loan cotton will probably be coming on the market."

Traders adopting a neutral attitude awaited Senate action on the farm bill and a better look at the crop picture.

Private crop reports indicated the possibility for more rains in the cotton belt.

Trading volumes and open interests in the Exchange today were as follows:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
July	35,000	275,000
Aug.	37,000	481,200
Sept.	20,000	265,000
Oct.	27,000	253,000
Nov.	8,000	145,300
Dec.	1,000	20,400
Total	150,100	1,710,000 bales

### NEW YORK PRICES

New York, July 21.

Prices of cotton futures today closed as follows:

Month	Price
Oct.	35.40
Nov.	34.10
Dec.	33.20
Jan.	32.40
Feb.	31.60
Mar.	30.80
Apr.	30.00
May	29.20
June	28.40
July	27.60
Aug.	26.80
Sept.	26.00
Oct.	25.20
Nov.	24.40
Dec.	23.60

### NEW ORLEANS PRICES

New Orleans, July 21.

Prices of cotton futures today closed as follows:

Month	Price
Oct.	34.20
Nov.	32.90
Dec.	32.00
Jan.	31.20
Feb.	30.40
Mar.	29.60
Apr.	28.80
May	28.00
June	27.20
July	26.40
Aug.	25.60
Sept.	24.80
Oct.	24.00
Nov.	23.20
Dec.	22.40

### LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, July 21.

Closing prices, American middling cotton, in pence per lb., were as follows:

Month	Price
Oct.	31.00
Nov.	30.20
Dec.	29.40
Jan.	28.60
Feb.	27.80
Mar.	27.00
Apr.	26.20
May	25.40
June	24.60
July	23.80
Aug.	23.00
Sept.	22.20
Oct.	21.40
Nov.	20.60
Dec.	19.80

### SAO PAULO MARKET

Sao Paulo, July 21.

Prices of cotton futures closed today in cruzeiros per kilo as follows:

Month	Price
Oct.	24.20
Nov.	23.40
Dec.	22.60
Jan.	21.80
Feb.	21.00
Mar.	20.20
Apr.	19.40
May	18.60
June	17.80
July	17.00
Aug.	16.20
Sept.	15.40
Oct.	14.60
Nov.	13.80
Dec.	13.00

### KARACHI MARKET

Karachi, July 21.

The market held higher on cables from Liverpool and apprehensiveness about crop progress in Sind and Punjab provinces.

Such attention centred on Japan-Pakistan trade talks which opened here on Tuesday. Prices closed today in rupees per munda as follows:

Month	Price
Oct.	8.50
Nov.	8.00
Dec.	7.50
Jan.	7.00
Feb.	6.50
Mar.	6.00
Apr.	5.50
May	5.00
June	4.50
July	4.00
Aug.	3.50
Sept.	3.00
Oct.	2.50
Nov.	2.00
Dec.	1.50

## Lancashire Exports Drop

London, July 21.

Lancashire's exports of cotton yarns and woven goods took a startling dive in June; combined exports were £5,900,075 compared with more than £10 million in the five preceding months. Much the same thing happened last year but the normal pattern is for June to show only a slight decline.

In the first six months of this year exports were £59,768,000 compared with £50,585,000 in the first half of 1953. — United Press.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$944,329.80. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
HSBC	1050	1060	34 @ 1060
East Asia	102	102	
INSURANCES			
Union	850	30 @ 107	
Underwriters	710		
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	10	50	300 @ 67
Dock	10	10	300 @ 10
Provident (S)	121		
Wharfedale	71	740	1000 @ 720
			1000 @ 730

LAND, ETC.	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSBC	910	910	1000 @ 910
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 915

UTILITIES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSBC	1000	1000	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070
HSBC	500	500	100 @ 1070

Star Ferry	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
Star Ferry	130	130	100 @ 140
Yau Ma Tei Ferry	147	140	100 @ 140
C. Light (N)	1250	13	3000 @ 1250
Electric	221	221	2700 @ 22
Electric	221	221	2700 @ 22
Electric	221	221	2700 @ 22
Electric	221	221	2700 @ 22
Electric	221	221	2700 @ 22
Electric	221	221	2700 @ 22
Electric	221	221	2700 @ 22
Electric	221	221	2700 @ 22

Macao Elec	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
Macao Elec	11	11	40 @ 2740
Telephone	27	30	11 @ 2740
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100
Cement	21	21	500 @ 2100

STONES, ETC.	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
Dairy	25	25	500 @ 2570
Waborn	16	16	1000 @ 11
L. Crawford	24	24	1000 @ 1000
COTTONS			
Textile Corp.	7	7	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2
Allied	400	410	3700 @ 407 1/2

WORLD SUGAR MARKET	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			

NEW YORK, July 21.	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			
World No. 4 sugar futures			

NEW ORLEANS PRICES	BUYERS	
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THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1954.

**Sheaffer's**  
**"SNORKEL"**

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### Diana's Ambition

WHEN Diana had pleaded guilty from the dock at Bow Street, Mr. Bertram Reece put to her the question magistrates usually put to girls who, like Diana, have newly taken to the drab life under the West End's bright lights.

"Would you like to have a talk with the probation officer?" Mr. Reece asked, "she has much more experience of life than you."

The answer generally is a defiant toss of the head and a negative, Diana, however, in a mouse-like voice said: "Yes, please, sir, I'd like that."

"I'll put this case back," said the magistrate, "Diana, a tall, slim, blonde girl of 23, in a neat black suit, was shown out."

**SURPRISE**  
WHEN most of the morning's work in the court was done, Diana was shown into the dock where she hung her pretty head as Miss Hamilton, the probation officer, went briskly round to the witness-box.

"This girl tells me, sir," she said to Mr. Reece, "that she is trying to get into the civil service."

Mr. Reece looked over the top of his spectacles at Diana, and in his expression was something as near to surprise as a magistrate can ever permit himself.

"She has passed her examination for the civil service," said Miss Hamilton.

**INTRODUCTIONS**

THE magistrate's eyebrows lifted a little higher above his spectacles, and then began their descent as Miss Hamilton went on: "She was here on a similar charge in April, sir. Earlier than that there was some trouble in the town outside London where she lived."

Then, soon after her parents had died, within a few months of each other, Diana, who had worked in offices since leaving school, had become involved with a rattle-ladle set of young people in her home town. It was they who had suggested that she came to the West End. They gave her introductions—to some of the least pleasant inhabitants of Piccadilly.

"It seems a curious approach to the career she has in mind," said the magistrate.

"Yes, indeed, sir," Miss Hamilton agreed. "She tells me that since she took the examination, she has heard nothing from the civil service, and she's very worried, as she fears they may learn of these convictions."

"Does she realise that the glamour of the sort of life is of a very limited duration?" Mr. Hamilton said.

**WAITING**

THERE evidently was no more to say about the past or the possibilities of the future for the magistrate turned to Diana and said, abruptly: "Pay 30s."

Diana went away looking as pretty as ever, and not without having heard herself until news of the job came through. And she had nowhere to go except back to the West End and no one to lean upon except her fair weather friends there, who would be less than encouraging of her efforts to break away from their company.

### HK Official To Visit Macao

Macao, July 22.  
Mr. E. S. Hewson, of the Department of Civil Aviation, Hongkong, is to visit Macao on or about July 26 to meet Mr. T. F. Cabrera, chief of the Meteorological Service, to check and finalise his material for publication on meteorological information from China.

Mr. Hewson will meet the Harbour Master, Captain Jose de Freitas Ribeiro, and the Portuguese General, Mr. Magalhães Coutinho. —Francis Press.

Education Authority Stresses:

## 'Greatest Danger In Teacher's Life Is Its Routine'

The Acting Director of Education, the Hon. L. G. Morgan, speaking of "the need to seek fresh viewpoints" to local teachers at the Regional Seminary at Aberdeen this morning, pointed out that one of the greatest dangers in a teacher's life was its routine.

The teachers are attending a three-day refresher course.

This was an occasion when they stepped outside the normal routine, he said, and they should bring into focus again the central belief which was the one essential for all teachers—belief in the sanctity of the individual.

"This belief," Mr. Morgan said, "must never be allowed to grow dim, for it should serve as a reminder that the child is more important than the education. Such a belief will not only give a keen awareness of the wide social responsibilities of teaching, but a firm faith that education is something lower than human, if above such beyond all the routine, it does not always remain closely connected with the attainment of spiritual stature."

The main theme of the refresher course is "Social Welfare," with special reference to child welfare, adult welfare and family welfare.

**OTHER SPEAKERS**  
In opening the refresher course, Mr. Morgan expressed his appreciation of the work of Father Morahan in organising these conferences and the deep interest which he had shown in educational welfare in the Aberdeen area.

Among the speakers who will address the conference will be Mrs. Lavonia Lai, Makron of the Portland Street Centre, Society for the Protection of Children, who will speak on child welfare; Mr. C. S. Poon, Field Secretary, B.G.C.A., on youth welfare; Mr. Wong Tai-wo of the Labour Department, on trade unionism; Mrs. M. Allison and Mrs. N. Kwok of the Labour Department on the subject of safety, health and welfare in factories and workshops; Mrs. Y. O. Lee of the Hongkong Family Welfare Society on family welfare; and Mr. S. H. Pang on the organisation of social voluntary services in Hongkong.

### Motor Boat Master Fined

For being underway without a certificated coxswain, Lam Pak-wah, 37-year-old master of motor vessel No M308F, was fined \$150 or six weeks' imprisonment by Mr. C. Cairns at the Marine Court this morning.

The accused, Chan Tin, 35, unemployed, and Wong Sing, 33, coolie, were alleged to have robbed Joseph C. Osman, Magistrate's clerk, and a woman, Chan Wai-lin, of two wrist watches, two fountain pens, and a finger ring, in a pathway off Mount Davis Road, yesterday.

The accused were remanded for two days.

### Two Men On Robbery Charge

A robbery near Mount Davis Road yesterday evening resulted in the appearance of two men before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning charged with two counts of robbery.

The accused, Chan Tin, 35, unemployed, and Wong Sing, 33, coolie, were alleged to have robbed Joseph C. Osman, Magistrate's clerk, and a woman, Chan Wai-lin, of two wrist watches, two fountain pens, and a finger ring, in a pathway off Mount Davis Road, yesterday.

The accused were remanded for two days.

**BIG PYTHON CAUGHT**

Macao, July 22.

A 24-foot python was caught by a professional Chinese snake-hunter in the village of Ka-ho on Colowan Island.

The python was devouring a 20-pound suckling pig at the time when it was caught. —Francis Press.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICK GUTHRIE for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

## From Brussels To London —By Helicopter



From Brussels non-stop to the heart of London flies this Sabena Sikorski helicopter, pictured from another helicopter just before landing at the helicopter station at South Bank. The machine flew at 75 m.p.h. and cut 42 minutes off the normal air journey of the 240 m.p.h. airliners. The reason being that the airliners have to land at London airport, and the passengers then travel by coach from the airport to the Waterloo Air Terminal. —Express Photo.

## HE Visits Public Works Projects Extensive Tour Of Hongkong Island

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. R. B. Black, made an extensive tour of major public works projects on Hongkong Island this morning. Throughout his tour he was accompanied by the Hon. T. L. Bowring, Director of Public Works.

His Excellency first visited the new Police Headquarters at Arsenal Yard, where he was met by Mr. G. F. Norton, Acting Chief Architect of the Architectural Office.

Mr. Black saw workmen putting the final touches to the interior work, including the fixing of the bronze doors and the bronze crest of the Hongkong Police over the entrance. On the third, fifth and sixth floors of the new building, Mr. Black inspected the various special departments, such as the forensic laboratory, ballistics testing room, the Administration offices, and the quarters of senior officers and the rank and file.

At the recently completed Headquarters building of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Civil Aid Services in Gloucester Road, Mr. Black inspected the offices of the Medical Examination Board.

Mr. Black saw the progress of work on the Colony's new Sports Stadium at Sookunpo. Half of the terracing has already been completed and the turling of the main field will begin within the next few days.

Leaving Sookunpo, Mr. Black went to the Port Works Depot at North Point, where his Excellency displayed considerable interest in the tests being carried out on bitumen, concrete and other materials.

**SEES CONCRETE PILES**

In the blockyard, he inspected 250 heavy reinforced concrete piles which have been cast for the construction of the first section of the new Star Ferry pier. He also saw the casting of similar piles for the new public pier at Tsim Sha Tsui.

### BODY FOUND

An unidentified body of a Chinese man was found in the harbour off the Royal Naval Dockyard about 6.30 a.m. today, according to a Police report.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON SEATO TALKS

Washington, July 21.

The United States and Britain have agreed to go ahead on plans to arrange an international conference on a Southeast Asian defence system, diplomats reported today.

And an informed official said the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles was "hopeful and optimistic" that the conference could begin in August.

France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand would join the United States and Britain in the pact. It would be open to other non-Communist nations in the area. The status of Laos, Cambodia and the free portion of Vietnam, however, has not been cleared up following the Indo-China cease-fire, which the United States regards as a victory for Communism. The United States once believed the three countries would be pact members.

Diplomats said it had not been determined whether the organising conference on Southeast Asian defence would be held in the United States or abroad.

The American-British agreement to set up a Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) at an early date followed hard on the heels of reported disagreements between the two countries on what course of action was to be followed. Britain wanted to wait longer than the United States was willing.

**WITHIN LAST 2 DAYS**  
"A course of action has been agreed on within the last 48 hours," one diplomatic informant said. Major disagreements between Washington and London have been overtaken.

Other informants said the Allies wanted to avoid any "dangerous interval" in Communist Asia following the Indo-China cease-fire. They forecast "an unfortunate reaction" in the area as a result of the Communist gains in people and territory. The tendency would be more susceptible to Communist advances unless a defence system was built up as rapidly as possible, they said.

Mr. Dulles said yesterday that "prospects look encouraging" for the setting up of the Southeast Asian defence pact, which the Administration has been urging since the Geneva conference. His optimism was based, informants said, on the improved understanding between Washington and London.

An American draft of a proposed treaty was said to follow the lines of the Monroe Doctrine and American defence pacts with Australia and New Zealand. Subject to change, the draft was understood to call on treaty members to consider any extension of alien domination to Southeast Asia as a threat to their security. The threat would be met in accordance with each country's constitutional processes.

**LESS RIGID**

Diplomats said the American proposal would be less rigid than the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in Europe. For example, it is not expected that foreign troops would be stationed at large bases in Thailand during peace. Members would not be required to commit specific amounts of manpower and equipment. In addition, each country would prepare for defence under a master plan that could swing into action if the treaty were challenged.

Mr. Dulles is known to feel that the main purpose of the SEATO should be to

1. Protect important non-Communist areas against open Communist aggression following the Indo-China cease-fire.

2. Strengthen non-Communist Governments in order that they could deal with and other Communist-led internal movements designed to overthrow them.

President Eisenhower said in a statement yesterday that the U.S. and other free nations were talking about "the rapid re-organisation of a collective defence in Southeast Asia in order to prevent further direct or indirect Communist aggression in that general area."

"The President" at the same time pledged that this country would not use force to upset the Indo-China cease-fire, even though it contains "features which we do not like." —United Press.

## Japan Not Joining SEATO

Tokyo, July 22.

Japan is not prepared to join a Southeast Asia security pact with the Western and free Asian nations, Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki said today.

"We are held back from participating in any Southeast Asia security pact under Article Nine of the constitution given us by the MacArthur occupational regime," the Foreign Minister said.

"This provides that we may have an armed force for internal policing and defence only."

Asked if there was any legislation pending or contemplated in the Diet to amend the constitution and liberalise Article 9, Mr. Okazaki said there was not.

He added, however, that scholars were analysing the Article to establish the maximum scope permitted under its exact language.

**BOTH RESPECTED**

Asked for the Japanese view of the divergent policies of Britain and the United States over recognition and trade with Communist China, he said: "Both points of view are to be respected as the established and permanent policy of the nation concerned," the Foreign Minister said. "It is not essential to compromise the two."

"The United States must stand behind Nationalist China and give it full and continuous support. Otherwise the people of Southeast Asia in particular will fear that the U.S. is changeable and undependable in foreign policy in the Orient."

"The U.S. cannot recognise Communist China. On this point Japan will stand with the United States. In my judgment, this country will not recognise the Peking regime."

Britain, on the other hand, has recognised the regime of the Chinese mainland and is committed to a more liberal policy in trade relations. "There is no need to expect a change in this policy and, in fact, no need that it should be changed," —United Press.

## Celebrations With Champagne

Geneva, July 21.  
Forty bottles of fine chilled champagne were popped open here by the Foreign Ministers and delegation chiefs this afternoon to celebrate the successful conclusion of the Geneva conference.

The delegates drank the champagne in a general atmosphere of goodwill in the refreshment hall where they had gone to relax so frequently during the three months of the conference.

The delegates were smiling and their faces relaxed as they drank the champagne. It had been chilled in anticipation of the success of the conference. —France-Press.

## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest times shown elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered airmails are generally shown below. Particulars regarding parcel rates can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

**THURSDAY, JULY 22**

Philippines, 9 a.m. By Surface

Macao, 6 p.m. By Air

**FRIDAY, JULY 23**

Philippines, 9 a.m. By Surface

Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.

Formosa, 8 p.m.

Indo-China, 8 p.m.

Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 8 p.m.

Indo-China, 8 p.m.

Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

Indo-China, 6 p.m.

**SATURDAY, JULY 24**

Japan, Korea, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m.

Europe, 8 a.m.

Philippines, 9 a.m.

Japan, Korea, U.S.A., 8 p.m.

**RADIO HONGKONG**

H.K.T.

6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6.55, Jazz Half Hour presented by Bobbie Day (Studio); 7.00, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7.05, Orchestra Selections; 7.30, "Down the Road" (Studio); 7.45, News Report; 8.00, News Report; 8.15, News Report; 8.30, News Report; 8.45, News Report; 9.00, News Report; 9.15, News Report; 9.30, News Report; 9.45, News Report; 10.00, News Report; 10.15, News Report; 10.30, News Report; 10.45, News Report; 11.00, News Report; 11.15, News Report; 11.30, News Report; 11.45, News Report; 12.00, News Report; 12.15, News Report; 12.30, News Report; 12.45, News Report; 1.00, News Report; 1.15, News Report; 1.30, News Report; 1.45, News Report; 2.00, News Report; 2.15, News Report; 2.30, News Report; 2.45, News Report; 3.00, News Report; 3.15, News Report; 3.30, News Report; 3.45, News Report; 4.00, News Report; 4.15, News Report; 4.30, News Report; 4.45, News Report; 5.00, News Report; 5.15, News Report; 5.30, News Report; 5.45, News Report; 6.00, News Report; 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